FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 DECEMBER 1984

Hijacking of Kuwaiti Airliner

An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by IRNA condemned the shooting of the U.S. official, and Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i dispatched a senior adviser to Mehrabad Airport to help solve the crisis, according to Tehran radio. In Kuwait, the Cabinet met in continuous session throughout 6 December and decided to send further cables to Tehran urging the Iranian authorities to take "urgent measures" to preserve the lives of the passengers, Kuwait radio reported. The Syrian Government also asked the Iranians to "double efforts" to solve the crisis, KUNA stated. The agency subsequently noted that Kuwait had received a message from President Reagan dealing with the hijacking.

Lebanon

The Israeli delegation gave no answer to Lebanon's proposals because the Lebanese must still complete their plan and provide the Israelis with more details, Jerusalem radio announced in a report on the 6 December talks at Al-Naqurah. The Israelis therefore requested clarifications on "certain points" and progress was slow, even though the talks were held in a friendly atmosphere, the radio said. The next session will be held on 10 December, Beirut radio noted.

Responding to Israel's continuing doubts over Lebanon's ability to make the necessary military arrangements to ensure an IDF withdrawal, President Amin al-Jumayyil called for unified national efforts to foil all Israeli "pretexts," Beirut radio reported, and he stressed that "certain steps" must be implemented immediately to make the government's deeds compatible with its objectives and to dispel foreign doubts about the Army. Meanwhile, the Military Council held an urgent meeting at Al-Jumayyil's request to redraft the security plan for the coast, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Israel

Peres in Paris — The French Government has done all it can to provide one of the greatest demonstrations of friendship for the State of Israel in its history, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio after his talks with President Francois Mitterrand. The visit was a "wonderful gesture of support for Israel," he contended, and the French responded positively to all of Israel's requests. In an earlier statement over the radio, Peres noted that his talks with Mitterrand had focused on ways to resolve the Lebanese problem and resume the peace process with Jordan and Egypt. Peres gained the impression that France is ready to play a central role in helping to resolve the Lebanese issue, according to IDF radio.

In a separate development, Peres confirmed that Israel may purchase two nuclear reactors from France to meet its energy requirements but he stressed that this was not the purpose of his visit to Paris, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio subsequently disclosed that the Israeli Finance Ministry is "skeptical" about the economic viability of buying nuclear power plants.

PLO

'Arafat Meetings — The Italian prime minister and foreign minister met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during their current visit to Tunisia, Rome radio reported. Earlier, 'Arafat held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn before departing from Baghdad, according to INA.

'Arafat's Opponents — Ahmad al-Yamani, the PFLP's representative on the PLO Executive Committee before the 17th PNC session, asserted in remarks reported by Damascus radio that the legitimate PNC headquarters remains in Damascus, from where PLO institutions and officials will continue their activity in accordance with the resolutions and programs of the 16th PNC.

Weinberger in Saudi Arabia

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's talks with Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan in Riyadh were part of the ongoing U.S.-Saudi consultation over military matters and technical cooperation that could increase the capabilities of the Saudi Armed Forces, SPA reported. Noting the Saudi Government's desire to strengthen its Armed Forces with "sophisticated" equipment, the Saudi ambassador to Washington said that Weinberger's visit to the Kingdom will provide a "positive service" in this regard, the agency added.

Afghanistan

The authorities have begun distributing weapons to members of self-defense groups in institutions and enterprises, Kabul radio reported.

Pakistan

Mobs of Sunni Muslims burned houses belonging to Shi'ites in Karachi, according to AFP. The renewed sectarian violence erupted when Sunnis celebrating the Prophet's birthday marched through a Shi'ite area.

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Al-Sa'iqah in Romania Assails PNC, King Husayn

JN051921 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The Romanian branch of the Popular Liberation Organization War Vanguards — the Al-Sa'iqah Forces — today strongly denounced the resolutions of 'Arafat's illegal meeting which was recently held in Amman under the name of the PNC.

In a political statement issued today, Al-Sa'iqah condemned the results of this meeting, thus rejecting all plans aimed at deputizing King Husayn to represent the Palestinian people. It also condemned King Husayn's Cairo visit to prepare for Egypt's return to the Arab fold while still burdened by the Camp David chains. It urged the Palestinian and Arab masses to condemn and contain 'Arafat's destructive step aimed at dividing the PLO, and to reject all the results of the divisionist Amman meeting.

Concluding the statement, it hailed the Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian alliance and praised the stands of the Arab progressive forces, headed by Syria. It also praised the stands of the socialist bloc countries, the foremost of which is the USSR. It pledged to the Palestinian masses that it will adhere to the Palestinian rifle and armed struggle as the only way of liberating Palestine. It affirmed that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative.

'Legitimate' PLO Institutions To Remain in Syria

JN061716 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus — Abu Mahir al-Yamani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has asserted that the Amman PNC session is illegitimate both from the political and legal viewpoints, and that all of its results are null and void because they are illegitimate. During a meeting today with a delegation representing the Palestinian camps, Al-Yamani said that the legitimate PNC headquarters continues to be in Damascus and that Khalid al-Fahum continues to exercise his duties as PNC speaker at this headquarters. He added that Muhammad Khalifah, secretary of the PLO Executive Committee, continues to exercise his duties at the PLO Executive Committee secretariat in Damascus.

Al-Yamani pointed out that the PLO institutions and departments in Damascus will continue to exercise their duties from their headquarters in accordance with the resolutions and programs passed by the 16th PNC session, which was held in Algiers in 1983, including the management of the Palestine National Fund.

Answering allegations by some news agencies and radios on transferring the headquarters of both the PNC and the Palestine National Fund from Damascus to Amman, and on transferring the PLO Executive Committee Secretariat from Damascus to Tunis, Al-Yamani said: As a member of the PLO Executive Committee that was elected during the 16th PNC session which was held in Algiers, I declare that the Executive Committee has not adopted any decision at any legitimate PLO Executive Committee meeting to transfer any of the above bodies or any other body.

PLO Reconciliation Delegation To Visit Syria

JN061908 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Bishop Iliya Khuri, member of the new PLO Executive Committee, has stated that he is currently planning to lead a Palestinian reconciliation delegation to Damascus in order to rectify Palestinian-Syrian relations and iron out the current differences.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, which is published in Paris [as heard], Bishop Khuri said that Syria is a primary confrontation state against Israel and is a natural ally of the Palestinian people. It may be mentioned that Bishop Khuri did not participate in the recent PNC meetings in Amman, but was elected to the PLO Executive Committee despite his absence. [According to Jordan Bureau records, Khuri attended the opening PNC session but was not present when the Executive Committee was elected.]

Palestinian sources expressed the belief that the Palestinian reconciliation delegation, which is expected to begin its moves within the next few days, will include a group of independent PLO Executive Committee members such as Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi and Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim, who were expelled by the Israeli occupation authorities. The delegation may also include PNC Chairman Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih.

KUWAIT

Further Reportage on Hijacked Plane

Cables Sent on Passenger Security

LD061022 Kuwait KUNA in English 0752 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 6 (KUNA) — H.H. Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah sent Thursday a cable to the Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi underlining the importance of taking all measures and steps necessary to secure the lives of the passengers and crew of the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner currently parked in Tehran's Mehrabad Airport. The Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh al-Sabah al-Ahmad sent a similar message to the Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Cabinet 'Monitoring Situation'

LD062144 Kuwait KUNA in English 2025 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Kuwait, Dec 6 (KUNA) — Nine free passengers from the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner in Pakistan were flown to Kuwait Thursday following their release by air pirates in Tehran's Mehrabad Airport.

Communications Minister 'Isa al-Masidi, Civil Aviation Director Jabir al-Athbi al-Sabah and Deputy Chief of Protocol Hamad al-'Ubaydi met the freed hostages on arrival. The nine arrived on board the Kuwaiti airliner which flew to Tehran early Thursday morning, carrying a group of officials to help in negotiations with the hijackers and a medical team. The delegation and the doctors remain at Mehrabad Airport following developments there.

Meanwhile the Kuwaiti Cabinet was reported to be closely monitoring the situation. It had met late into the night to follow up developments and was joined by National Assembly Speaker Muhammad Yusuf al-Adsani. The Cabinet had announced on Tuesday evening that it would consider itself in continuous session until the hijacking was over, and a three-man committee of the ministers of interior, communications, and health was formed to monitor the crisis.

Council of Ministers in Session

LD062255 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] We have just received the following report:

The Council of Ministers resumed it meeting this morning Thursday, 6 December 1984, under His Royal Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, in the presence of Muhammad Yusuf al-Adsani, speaker of the National Assembly, to follow up developments of the hijacked Kuwait airliner, which has been at Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport since dawn Tuesday, 3 December. In this meeting, which lasted until a late tonight, the council studied the developments.

The council heard that his royal highness the amir had telephoned Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and that during this call views and consultations were exchanged on the hijacking and the efforts Syria can make to effect the release of the airliner and its passengers. The council also heard of the cable sent by His Highness 'Ali Khamene'i, amir, to his excellency the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which includes his highness' request for the Iranian president to intervene in the release of the hostages. The council learned of the telephone call by His Royal Highness Hasan, crown prince of Jordan, to his highness the heir apparent and prime minister, in which he expressed dissatisfaction and condemnation of the hijacking incident. The council also learned of His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's telephone call in which he expressed the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's support for Kuwait's efforts to bring about the release of the hijacked airliner and its passengers.

The council reviewed the circumstances of the incident and its developments, and the attitudes of some states to this. It decided to send two more cables to the Iranian authorities: one from his highness the heir apparent and prime minister to Mir Hoseyn Musavi, and the other from the deputy prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information, to Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, calling on them and the Iranian Government to take the necessary steps and urgent measures to preserve the lives of all passengers. Also the ambassadors of Kuwait to Syria and Algeria were asked to contact the authorities in both countries and urge them to intervene with the Iranian authorities to prevent the deterioration of the situation. Another cable has been sent to the Pakistani Government for the same purpose.

The council learned of the return of the other Kuwaiti aircraft which was sent to bring back some of the freed passengers. At about 1030 in the evening his highness the heir apparent and prime minister received the Iranian charge d'affaires who delivered a reply from Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of Islamic Iran, which included Iran's denunciation of the hijacking and its readiness to continue its efforts to preserve the lives of the passengers and the crew of the aircraft. His highness the heir apparent and prime minister thanked the Iranian Government for its efforts to bring about the release of the airliner, its passengers and crew. He confirmed the need to exert the utmost effort to bring about the release of the aircraft and maintain the safety of its passengers and crew.

The council will resume its meeting tomorrow morning to follow up the latest developments and take suitable measures in the light of these developments and we hope that God will make us succeed in bringing the aircraft, its passengers and crew safely back to the country, God willing.

Official Receives Reagan Message

LD071043 Kuwait KUNA in English 1020 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 7 (KUNA) — The Foreign Ministry's undersecretary, Rashid al-Rashid Friday met with the United States ambassador to Kuwait, Anthony Quainton. An official source said that Quainton has handed a message to Al-Rashid from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to H.H. the amir dealing with the hijacked Kuwaiti passenger plane.

KUNA Previews SFRY President's 8-10 Dec Visit

LD071019 Kuwait KUNA in English 0707 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Kuwait, Dec 7 (KUNA) — Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic will make an official visit to Kuwait during the period 8-10 December in response to an invitation by H.H. the amir. The following report was compiled by KUNA Research and Information Department to mark the occasion.

President Djuranovic's visit is not the first to Kuwait by the head of state in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In February 1979, the late Yugoslav President Joseph Bros Tito visited the country for talks with H.H. the amir on bilateral relations and world developments.

Kuwait's relation with Yugoslavia dates back for several years. They are both members of the Nonaligned Movement who are converned with the preservation of peace and stability in the Middle East and other parts of the world.

Yugoslavia is adopting a clear stand regarding issues of the Gulf security and the Middle East struggle. It holds the view that preservation of peace and stability in the Gulf is the responsibility of its own states without any foreign intervention. On the other hand, Yugoslavia supports the aims and objectives of the GCC as well as the determination of its member states to strengthen their independence and joint coordination.

It called for an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war and is lending support to all international efforts in that respect topped by those of the Gulf and Islamic states.

In addition, Yugoslavia is calling for a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East problem on basis of securing all the legitimate rights of the Palestinians under the leadership of the PLO as their [words indistinct] representative.

Visiting President Djuranovic was born in 1925. During the Second World War he joined a Yugoslav revolutionary movement and took part in the war for national liberation. He later practised as a journalist. After some years as regional premier, Djuranovic presided over the Federal Government during the period 1977-1982. On May 15, 1984 when a collective presidential system was introduced, he was elected as head of state in a nine-member Presidential Council.

USSR Mideast Initiative at UN Supported

LD070927 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0105 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] United Nations, 1 Dec (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Ambassador to the United Nations Muhammad Abu al-Hasan has criticized the Security Council for dealing with the Palestinian issue as a refugee issue and for its resolutions being controlled by the superpowers.

On the other hand, he said, the United Nations General Assembly has adopted an independent path from the UN Security Council by adopting resolutions which recognize the indisputable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

Abu al-Hasan said that the Kuwaiti view can be summarized by saying the situation in the Middle East has become more dangerous as a result of Israel's feeling complete immunity. Because of this, he added, Kuwait supports the Soviet initiative which specifies the holding of an international conference on the Middle East attended by all concerned parties, including the PLO. Abd al-Hasan said: "The condensed American support for Israel has not led to anything but Israel's insistence on continuing its crimes against the Palestinian people."

QATAR

Foreign Minister, Iranian Charge Discuss Hijacking

GF061854 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Doha, 6 Dec (WAKH) — The State of Qatar has urged the Iranian Government to multiply its efforts in order to ensure the release of the passengers taken hostage in the hijacked Kuwaiti plane. This plea came from Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, during an audience with Mahmud Madar-Shahi, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Doha. He also urged the Iranian Government to do all it can to ensure the safety of the passengers and keep them away from danger.

Briefs

Envoy to YAR — Sanaa, 6 Dec (QNA) — 'Abdallah Salih al-Mani' presented his credentials today to 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, as Qatari nonresident ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the YAR. [Summary] [*Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Dec 84 GF*]

Amiri Decree Issued — Doha, 6 Dec (QNA) — His Highness Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani issued a decree ratifying the economic cooperation agreement between Qatar and Pakistan which was signed in Islamabad last April. The validity of this decree begins today. [Text] [*Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 6 Dec 84 GF*]

SAUDI ARABIA

King Sends Message to Iranian President on Hijacking

GF061908 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a message to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i pertaining to the efforts being exerted to ensure the release of the innocent passengers who are stranded on board the hijacked Kuwaiti plane which is still at the Tehran airport. His majesty urged the Iranian president to exert all possible efforts to ensure the safety of the passengers and to preserve their lives.

Calls Kuwaiti Amir

GF070542 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has called His Brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait. During the telephone conversation, his majesty the king expressed his condemnation and denunciation of the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner which is now at the Tehran airport. His highness the amir of Kuwait expressed his gratitude for the efforts his majesty the king is exerting and his concern to ensure the safety of the passengers of the Kuwaiti airliner and for their release.

Newspapers Comment on Hijacking Incidents

GF070646 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 7 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner which is now at Mehrabad Airport in Tehran, the newspaper *AL-RIYAD* emphasized that this hijacking and the killing of some passengers is a crime contravening human morals. It noted that hijacking incidents will continue so long as there are criminals and there are people against morals. *AL-RIYAD* noted that such violations will continue unless all Gulf countries put forward a counter-security plan to protect their interests and security and the communities which have the same duty and rights.

In its editorial today, the newspaper *'UKAZ* called on the international community, represented in the United Nations and the International Court of Justice to put an end to air piracy, put forward strong laws, take security measures, and define the responsibilities of individuals, countries, and airline companies to ensure that hijackings are not repeated in the future. *'UKAZ* said: Hijacking incidents for reasons of revenge, political exile, escapism, or to express a certain stand for any reason do not justify the heinous aggression against the life of innocent people. Ultimately, they are a direct attack against members of the community of a foreign country and a blatant violation of international law.

SPA Reports Weinberger Talks in Riyadh

LD061259 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Riyadh 6 Dec (SPA) — The second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, this morning met with the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, in the presence of Prince 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy minister of defense and aviation; Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Abdallah ibn Sa'ud al-Sa'ud, assistant to the minister of defense and aviation for Civilian Aviation Affairs; 'Uthman al-Humayd, assistant to the minister of defence and aviation for military affairs; General Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of the General Staff; and commanders of the land, sea, and air defense forces. On the American side, the meeting was attended by members of the delegation accompanying the American defense secretary and the American ambassador to the Kingdom, Walter Cutler.

The meeting falls within the framework of meetings between the officials of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and the United States for consultations on some military matters and cooperation in the field of technical expertise that could increase the capabilities of the Saudi Armed Forces.

Commenting on the visit of the American defense secretary to the Kingdom, the Saudi ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, said the United States is a friendly power and has excellent relations with the Kingdom in the commercial, economic, and political fields. This is in addition to cooperation between the two countries in the field of training and the supply of arms and equipment needed by the Saudi Armed Forces.

Undoubtedly, the government of his majesty the king and his crown prince and the second deputy prime minister is constantly concerned about bolstering the Armed Forces and equipping them with modern technology, particularly in the field of sophisticated weapons. In this context, he said, I believe that the visit provides a positive service for the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and for bolstering the capabilities of our Armed Forces.

Riyadh: French May Correct Israeli Political Rigidity

LD061633 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Dec 84

["News and Comment," by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] The enemy's prime minister, Shim'on Peres today commenced an official visit to France among indications that France might try to convince the enemy to abandon his rigidity concerning the search for a formula for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The enemy's prime minister's visit to France comes after the visits made recently by French President Francois Mitterrand to Jordan, Egypt, and Syria. There Mitterrand was encouraged to support the proposals for holding an extended international conference for discussing the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict under the sponsorship of the United Nations. Under such circumstances, it seems that France is willing to play a more effective role than before toward closing the gap between the conflicting parties in order to reach a formula for an agreement concerning future moves.

But in spite of the willingness which was shown, and is shown, by the French Government toward playing an effective role in this concern, no practical steps have been taken yet. This is probably because of the acute pressure of different events, and it was natural that the EEC countries should deal with them. But a long time has passed without the appearance of any indications of an intention by the EEC countries to act effectively through participation, toward finding a just and permanent solution to the crisis.

The enemy's prime minister's visit to France comes at a time when the need increases for concentrating efforts toward effec-

tively bringing out the role of the international community for finding the suitable formula for a permanent and just solution.

There is no doubt that the role of West Europe has an importance which cannot be ignored. This is so not only because of the mutual and increasing interests between Europe and the Arab world, but also because establishing the security and peace of the region concerns the international community due to the role played by the Arab countries in the international community's prosperity. In addition to contributing in the field of economy, the Arab region also represents a civilized and human value whose role must continue if the international community wants to preserve the balance of relations between members of the human community in order to avoid the conflicts which stem from a disturbance of the relationships between the international community as a result of the attempts of the powers to impose what [words indistinct] by economic and military force.

Therefore, the role of France attracts more importance in the attempt to impose a balanced policy built on serving the truth and fairness. These are two elements with which the Israeli enemy insistently refuses to deal. He tries to impose by force what he wants, an attitude that increases the tension and is now threatening more explosions if the international community does not effectively exert pressure on the powers of evil to stop their dangerous practices. These practices not only threaten the region of conflict, but also threaten explosions which will not spare the peace and security of the international community. In this context, the French role becomes important in correcting the path of the Israeli enemy.

PDRY

Chairman Returns to Aden from Sanaa 6 Dec

GF061350 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Aden today following his participation in the third session of the Yemeni Supreme Council which was held in Sanaa from 4 to 6 December.

YAR

Yemeni Supreme Council Issues Communique

GF061800 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Dec 84

["Text" of press communique issued at the conclusion of the third session of the Yemeni Supreme Council in Sanaa on 6 December]

[Text] Within the framework of the fraternal efforts exerted by the leaderships of the two parts toward the Yemeni primary issue which is to restablish the national unity of the people and the homeland, the Yemeni Supreme Council held its third session in Sanaa, the historical capital of the united homeland, from 4 to 6 December. The session was chaired by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of Council of Ministers.

In an atmosphere characterized by friendship and national responsibility, the council reviewed the report presented by its Secretariat which included the achievements of the joint committees since the convocation of the second session of the Yemeni Supreme Council, and what has been achieved in all coordination fields whether through the work of the committees or through meetings and exchange of fraternal visits among officials at the ministries, organs, and state and public institutions in the two parts. These results, which have outlined the development of the unity progress and the steps of coordination between the two parts of the homeland in economic, agricultural, educational, health, social, and other fields are a reflection of the fraternal meetings on the level of the Yemeni Supreme Council, and the joint ministerial committee [words indistinct] truly and honestly express the keeness of the leadership of the two parts of the homeland on continuing — with determination and firmness — the efforts to reestablish national unity through peaceful and democratic means, which is one of the goals of the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions.

The council expressed satisfaction over the efforts and achievements made, especially in the development, trade, industry, and agriculture sectors, and in coordination for the exchange of products between the two parts, and preparations for agricultural and fishing projects, the electric power link between the electric networks in the two parts, the joint Yemeni project for developing natural resources which will begin its first stage at the beginning of next year, the earthquake detection center project, and the hotel management institute project.

The council expressed satisfaction over achievements in the educational sector for unifying curriculum. The council affirmed the importance that the concerned committees should continue their mission in this regard. Reviewing the fields of proposed coordination, the council affirmed the importance of coordination in the fields of roads and telecommunications in the two parts for facilitating better communication among the Yemeni citizens, and the study of a possible Yemeni fund which would contribute to the Yemeni Joint Projects Fund. Reviewing the results of the work of the unity committees, the council affirmed the importance that the committees should finish their work. In this regard, members were elected to the Joint Unified Political Committee.

Based on the coordination between the two parts in foreign policy, the council reviewed the Arab and international situations. It affirmed the importance of preserving Arab unity and of unifying efforts and capabilities for the benefit of our causes [words indistinct] Arab consensus for confronting the conspiracies staged by the enemies. Regarding the Palestinian issue, the council affirmed anew the necessity of preserving the unity of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the importance of exerting efforts in this regard in continuation of the principled and firm stands of the two parts in

supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people for regaining their rights, self-determination, and for establishing an independent state on Palestinian land.

Reviewing the situation in Lebanon, the council praised the Lebanese people's steadfastness against the Zionist enemy. It reaffirmed the importance of national Lebanese unity for preserving the Lebanese entity, sovereignty, Arabism, and stability. It denounced the continued Zionist occupation of southern Lebanon. It called for the total, unconditional withdrawal of Zionist forces from all Lebanese territories according to the resolutions of the United Nations.

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war, the council expressed its deep sorrow over its continuation. It stressed the need to end this war, which has damaged a great deal of the capabilities and resources of the two neighboring Muslim countries, and the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. They should resolve their conflicts through peaceful means.

Reviewing the developments in the Red Sea and the issue of endangering international navigation through the planting of mines, the council affirmed the Yemeni stand toward these developments and the importance of firmly opposing such actions. It affirmed the need to keep the Red Sea region a region of peace, free of foreign military bases and far removed from international competition and struggle.

Regarding the situation in the Horn of Africa, the council affirmed that the issue of preserving the security and the stability of this region is the responsibility of the countries of the region. It affirmed that the settlement of conflicts in this region must be through peaceful means.

The council expressed its adherence to a policy of nonalignment and its support for all efforts exerted for strengthening the Nonaligned Movement, and its comprehensive role in all fields, including the international arena, especially in the field of preserving international peace, easing the tension existing in international relations, curbing nuclear armament, and establishing a just international economic system which will protect the rights of peoples to exploit their own resources, benefit from their own experiences, have access to modern technology, and achieve competitive free exchange.

The council affirmed the importance of the ICO and the role it must play for achieving its responsibilities in all fields of its concern.

The southern part of the homeland led by Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad hailed the splendid accomplishments which have been achieved in all fields of development in the northern part of the homeland. These accomplishments represent a national gain for the people in the northern part. He also expressed his appreciation at the results of the visit of his brother, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, to the Soviet Union. The results of this visit included the renewal of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the northern part of Yemen and the Soviet Union. The northern part of Yemen led by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih hailed the accomplishments achieved in the southern part.

Concluding its third session, the council expressed satisfaction over what had been achieved during the previous two sessions of the council in the area of reestablishing the unity of the two parts of the homeland and the positive results that have emerged from the bilateral fraternal meetings among officials in the two parts at the current session. It affirmed the importance of continuing the joint efforts for reestablishing the unity which is the goal of the struggling people who consider it to be the source of their progress and stability. The council expressed its thanks to the ministerial committee, the council's Secretariat, and to all the unity committees for their efforts since the convening of the second session of the Yemeni council, and their following up of the various cooperation and coordination agreements between the two parts of the homeland. It stressed the importance of increasing their activities so as to achieve the expected goals. The two leaders have agreed that the Yemeni council's fourth session is to be convened in Aden.

Mubarak on Israel, U.S. Aid, Al-Qadhdhafi
NC070817 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] New York, 6 Dec (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has declared that Egypt is making a great effort to secure peace in the Middle East. He also expressed optimism about the results of that effort. In an interview with the U.S. *WALL STREET JOURNAL*, President Mubarak pointed out that Jordan's new dialogue with the Palestinians and with Egypt is an important step in preparing for a peace initiative.

President Mubarak reaffirmed that Egyptian-Israeli relations will not improve until Israel begins to withdraw from Lebanon, takes measures to improve the living conditions of the Palestinians under Israeli occupation, and returns the Egyptian area of Tabah.

The president pointed out that the United States has a decisive role to play in any solution to the Middle East issue, adding that progress toward peace is in the interest of the United States. He warned that if the Palestinian issue remained unresolved for a number of years, Palestinian terrorism will escalate and shake the area's stability. He said: The states in our area have lost confidence in the United States. Frankly, I fear that you will lose many friends in the area.

President Mubarak expressed general satisfaction with Egypt's strong relations with the United States. However, he pointed out that the United States did not fulfill the commitment undertaken by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter's administration when the Camp David accords were signed, by which Egypt and Israel were to obtain equal amounts of U.S. aid. In this context, he said that Egypt and Israel were treated on an unequal basis from the outset.

President Mubarak continued: In addition to the fact that Egypt does not receive the same amount of aid as Israel, most of the U.S. aid that Egypt does receive must be returned to pay for previous purchases of U.S. arms.

He said that he will put strong pressure on the United States on this subject before he visits that country at the beginning of next year.

The president explained that the additional U.S. military aid sought by Egypt is not intended for use in fighting Israel, but "for safeguarding our military strength and protecting the moderate interests in the Middle East".

President Husni Mubarak reaffirmed that Egypt does not intend to engage in any aggressive action against Libya. He pointed out that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was in part a U.S. creation, and thus is an American problem. He added that Al-Qadhdhafi uses the money he gets from oil sales to the United States to spread terrorism throughout the world, something that the United States does nothing about.

The president pointed out that Israel must return Tabah before Egypt's ambassador can return to Tel Aviv, or before a summit can be held with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Mubarak said: Egypt honors the peace accords. We have (?signed) an agreement, and we respect it. Once we sign such an agreement, it is done. No one can ever force us to change our minds and (?abrogate) what we signed.

The president stressed that raising the standard of living in Egypt is one of his major concerns. He reviewed several infrastructural projects in Egypt, noting that facilitating the country's infrastructural improvement is necessary to Egypt's survival.

Mubarak said: I talk of reason [words indistinct] the people understand what I say. I feel more (?confident) now [words indistinct] with facts and figures. I never say anything unless I am sure of it.

The president was asked whether he had ever felt afraid. He replied: You are talking to a man who was a fighter pilot, a person who is used to risking his life at any moment. Fear has no place in me. We live a short life in this world.

Foreign Minister Al-Majid Holds Press Conference
NC061220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 6 Dec (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has reiterated Egypt's commitment to the achievement of peace and stability in the Middle East. He also stressed the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. At a press conference today at the Foreign Correspondents Club, the foreign minister said Egypt will be pleased with any Arab country's initiative to restore relations with it, as it was pleased with Jordan's initiative. However, Egypt does not accept conditions nor will it impose them. It welcomes the restoration of Arab unity in the interest of the Arab nation. The minister stressed that Israel is mistaken when it envisions the possibility of Egypt's isolation from its Arab sisters.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state, will visit Egypt next week during a tour of the region. He added that this visit will be an opportunity to talk about the peace process. Murphy knows the region's issues well and is interested in the Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon, which also interests Egypt a great deal. Hence it will be an important visit, and we are looking forward to it.

Answering a question on Egypt's view of the European summit statement issued in Dublin yesterday, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: I have received reports on what transpired in Dublin, and I am happy with these results. We certainly want to see our European friends do more to achieve Middle East peace and stability; this is what Egypt is working for and seeking to achieve.

Answering another question on what Egypt wants from Europe, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We want the Venice declaration and the Dublin statement translated into practical steps and stands.

He added: I do not know if there is a European initiative to be presented by the Italian foreign minister, whose country will chair the EEC beginning in January. There is nothing official so far on this matter. However, if there is, we will welcome it, and it will be an opportunity to have a discussion with him on the subject.

Answering another question on his opinion of what Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said yesterday, to the effect that Jordan and Egypt should sever their relations with the PLO for the sake of peace in the region, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: We and Jordan alone decide what to do. We do not accept such statements. I hope that Mr Shamir realizes that we are an Arab state and that any attempt to separate us from our Arab brothers would be a big mistake.

In reply to a question, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stressed Egypt's commitments to the agreements it has signed and said that no changes have been made in Egypt's obligations. He added: It is a mistake to believe that Egypt may be separated from its Arab brothers. Egypt could be an effective link in achieving peace, but it is a mistake to believe that it is possible to separate it from the Arabs.

He added: Egypt is bound by its agreements and is working with all of the region's countries to achieve peace and stability in the region. This is our policy, which we have always maintained, and by which we have stressed our endeavors and actions to achieve a lasting, just, and comprehensive peace in the region.

Replying to a question by the correspondent from the Saudi paper *'UKAZ* on whether other Arab countries will restore relations with Egypt, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: I have no additional information to that effect. However we will be happy with the decision of any Arab country to restore relations with Egypt, as we were happy with Jordan's initiative, considering it to be the crowning of our relations. At the same time, Egypt neither accepts nor imposes conditions for the restoration of relations. Our stand has been clear from the outset.

He added: I hope that it is clear that Egypt welcomes the restoration of the Arab ranks and Arab reunion, in the nation's interest.

Answering a question about peace initiatives in the region, he said: We are always seeking to achieve peace in the Middle East. This is obviously our policy and we are working for its achievement.

The foreign minister added: There was the Egyptian-French initiative in June 1982. I was the head of the Egyptian delegation in New York at the time, and had the honor of submitting it to the United Nations. This is part of our attempt to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

He noted that the initiative, based on Security Council Resolution 242; mutual recognition; the right of every country to live in peace; and the idea of negotiations among all parties, including the PLO, to establish peace, still exists and remains valid. He added: We welcome any other ideas and means of achieving peace, as we have welcomed the initiative undertaken by His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan.

Asked about the idea of an international peace conference, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: The concept of an international conference is not new. There were the Geneva meetings in December 1973, held in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 338, which is based essentially on Security Council Resolution 242. The two superpowers, along with Egypt, Israel, and Jordan, took part in those meetings, at which the question of the disengagement of forces was discussed. Therefore, we are talking about nothing new, but about a certain framework that could bring about peace, given the participation of all concerned parties.

'Abd al-Majid added: For our part, we believe that the notion of an international conference can be succeeded by negotiations which is not a new idea, but the best means of achieving peace.

He added: This has been Egypt's stand since 1983. We have reaffirmed this stand several times and on various occasions, including at the nonaligned foreign ministers conference in Kuwait in 1983. He affirmed that Egypt welcomes any action that carries the hope of peace, provided all concerned parties participate.

Asked about this opinion of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to France, 'Abd al-Majid said: We appreciate the efforts by French President Francois Mitterrand and his country to achieve peace in the Middle East. As for Mr Peres, we have seen encouraging signs for peace in him. We anticipate results in this context from this visit.

Asked about the encouraging signs that Peres has shown, 'Abd al-Majid said: I believe that he is creating a new spirit and is trying to promote peace in the area. I welcomed his statement agreeing to withdrawal from Lebanon without requiring that Syria also withdraw.

The foreign minister added: We wish and hope to see other encouraging signs in terms of the Palestinian issue and the Tabah problem.

Asked to expand on the Tabah problem, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Tabah is a vital and important subject between Egypt and Israel. An agreement was signed in April 1982 that defines the procedure for solving this problem — first negotiation, then conciliation, then arbitration. Negotiation has failed, and we now hope that Israel will implement the agreement through arbitration.

The foreign minister added: We are in contact on this subject, and we hope to achieve results soon.

Asked about the new U.S. role Egypt is expecting, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: The U.S. role is not a new one. I listened to the speech U.S. President Ronald Reagan gave to the UN General Assembly last September. He had not been reelected then. He emphasized that the United States was a full partner in the peace process and reaffirmed his initiative and his desire to find a solution to the Palestine problem.

'Abd al-Majid added: I believe that Reagan's speech was encouraging and that it still stands with his reelection as U.S. President. I feel that the time is suitable now for the United States to resume its full role as a partner in the peace process.

'Abd al-Majid noted that Richard Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, will visit Egypt next week and said: This visit will be an opportunity to discuss with him the peace process,

particularly as he knows the area well and is interested in the process of the Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon — a matter in which Egypt is also interested. Therefore it is an important visit which we look forward to.

Answering another question regarding Egyptian-Soviet relations and their development, 'Abd al-Majid said: We are surely pleased with the exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and Moscow and the restoration of normal relations between the two countries. We want to see our relations with the Soviet Union based on mutual cooperation and reciprocal respect.

Answering a question concerning the characteristics Egypt believes must be part of any peace initiative, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Egypt has a principled stance it outlined before. At the same time we are looking forward to practical steps resulting in any initiative. We are not closing the door to any attempt to move toward peace.

'Abd al-Majid added: We are seeking to bring about a just peace in the Middle East. As we have said, we are seeking this through either closed or open meetings, because whatever we say in either case would be the same. Egypt has one declared policy it is pursuing.

'Abd al-Majid noted, in answering another question, the Egyptian-French plan and the statement made by the PLO's representative at the United Nations in 1982 accepting this plan and said: By concentrating on Resolution 242, we confirm and stress its contents, emphasizing the inadmissability of the acquisition of territory by war. It is the same stance the United States and world countries support. This provision must be complemented by the principle of the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people.

'Abd al-Majid reaffirmed in this respect that Egypt is against the acquisition of territory by force, which it rejects, but that it supports the right of any state to exist.

Replying to a question regarding an international conference for peace in the Middle East, Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that Egypt supports any move to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and that Egypt is exerting efforts toward this end. He added: We want to see the negotiations begin among all parties, including the PLO; the PLO is a basic factor in any negotiations and its participation is extremely vital. There can be no negotiations to achieve peace without the participation of the Palestinians, who are directly involved in the main issue of the Middle East problem. We hope that everyone will understand this.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid asked: Why shouldn't this take place?

He then referred to the precedent of U.S. negotiations during the Vietnam war. He emphasized, in this respect, that Palestinian participation in the negotiations is essential, that this must be clear if peace is to be achieved in the Middle East and if stability is to prevail in the area.

Asked about his views of the Syrian role toward peace, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Syria has an important role to play in the region; we understand its position and right to restore its usurped land in the Golan.

He added: We welcome any Syrian role in the peace process because they are partners in this process.

Asked about the Israeli stand on the peace process, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We again say "no" to the usurpation of land by force, but we support the right of every state to exist. This is emphasized in Security Council Resolution 242. Egypt is making efforts to achieve this, together with the Palestinian right to self-determination.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed his conviction that most of the Israeli people are eager to achieve peace with their neighbors and that they must take the above mentioned principles into consideration.

Asked about reports regarding a summit meeting to be held shortly between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: The basic issue does not lie in a summit meeting; there must be good preparation for a summit meeting. I do not believe there is any objection to a summit, but to succeed it must be preceded by good preparation and effective action.

He added: We hope that Israel and every Israeli will work for peace, as Egypt is doing. This is Egypt's main goal.

Asked about the role Egypt may play regarding the situation in Lebanon, 'Abd al-Majid said: From the beginning, Egypt has demanded hands off Lebanon, but what has happened is a tragedy.

He added: We have repeatedly asserted our stand on the need for the return of Lebanese sovereignty over every inch of Lebanese territory, for total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon as quickly as possible, and for national unity.

'Abd al-Majid affirmed that Egypt wants to see Lebanon strong and unified and with complete sovereignty throughout its territory.

Asked about the Islamic ministerial conference scheduled to open in Sanaa on 18 December, 'Abd al-Majid said: We will participate in this conference. Egypt will continue to play its role to help solve all problems submitted."

Foreign Ministry Regrets Kuwaiti Airliner Hijacking

NC062014 Cairo MENA in English 2012 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, Dec 6 (MENA) — An official Foreign Ministry source said tonight that Egypt is following with regret and concern the hijack of the Kuwaiti airliner and the plight which its passengers have gone through in the past two days. The source added that Egypt joins with all friendly countries in calling on anyone who can help put an end to this tragedy to do so. He said that Cairo also calls for action to avert such terrorist acts in the future, as these acts have grown to threaten international peace and security.

Mubarak Sends Condolences for Soviet Commander

NC061803 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1710 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 6 Dec (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak sent the following cable of condolences to Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the death of the Soviet Air Force commander: I received with regret the news of the death of Marshal Pavel Kutakhov, the Soviet Air Force commander. Please accept my sincere condolences and sympathy to you and the family of the deceased.

Briefs

Belgrade Mayor Arrives — Cairo, 6 Dec (MENA) — Belgrade Mayor Radoje Stefanovic arrived in Cairo today at the head of a delegation on a 4-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Cairo Governor Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib. [Summary] [*Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT 6 Dec 84 NC*]

'Arafat Addresses Palestinians in Baghdad

JN062045 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 6 Dec 84

["Text" of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's address to Palestinians at the Baghdad PLO office on 5 December 1984 — recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers, I am very pleased to meet with you, especially after the conclusion of our 17th PNC session. I remember that we discussed the subject of convening this session in our last meeting here.

The PNC has now expressed the Palestinian will and said that Palestinian national decisionmaking is independent, but is also committed to the pan-Arab dimension. This is because we have always said that this revolution is Palestinian in face, Arab in heart, and international in its dimensions and extensions.

This is your revolution, brothers, in these bad Arab times in which certain Arabs are fighting on the side of the Israeli enemy, and not just against the Palestinian revolution. What is happening in Lebanon today — I have often said this in the past, and I am repeating it now — is part of a plot which is not just aimed against the Palestinian revolution. The plot of sectarian divisions in Lebanon through the establishment of sectarian cantons — Druze, Maronite, and Orthodox cantons — would not have occurred in Lebanon without the approval of Syria. I won't say Syria, but the Syrian regime.

We came away from the PNC with clear decisions. His Majesty King Husayn presented a concept for joint action. You will recall that in our 16th PNC session in Algiers we decided to establish distinguished Jordanian-Palestinian relations on the basis of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. Therefore, when the king called for joint action, we welcomed that. However, the king said that the action should be based on Resolution 242. We said in our political statement that we reject Resolution 242. The 10-point program we issued after the 16th PNC session rejected Resolution 242. We repeated the same words used in the 10-point program on the rejection of Resolution 242. We told him that we agree to joint action, but on the basis of the Fes plan which was approved by the Arabs.

King Husayn understood this. In our meeting with him on the last day, the king said: I only said Resolution 242 because we in Jordan recognize this resolution. You know that Syria, Egypt, and Lebanon also recognize this resolution. However, I appreciate the Palestinian revolution's stand in not recognizing Resolution 242.

The king was also frank in the Egyptian People's Assembly when he said that he did not accept Camp David. He said this in the Egyptian People's Assembly. Why did he reject Camp David? Because it does not meet Palestinian demands. This is an important stand, brothers, because it is a clear and frank stand. He did not hide anything from us and we did not hide anything from him. We were both frank. He expressed his opinion and we expressed ours. As recommended by our 16th session in Algiers, we really want to establish distinguished Jordanian-Palestinian relations. However, they must be linked to the pan-Arab decision which was approved by all Arabs.

What took place in the Egyptian People's Assembly was another great Palestinian event. King Husayn and President Mubarak clearly expressed their solidarity with all of the PNC resolutions.

This was what President Mubarak said in his own voice. I heard him on television, brothers, when he said: I bless and support all of the positive resolutions issued by the PNC.

Ends Visit to Baghdad

JN061630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Baghdad today after a short visit to Iraq within his current Arab tour.

Communique No 1,672 Reports 5-6 Dec Operations

JN061731 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Communique No 1,672 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 December 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The triumphant Iraqi forces are continuing their brave operations at the front for the sake of Iraq's glory and the honor of its proud people. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our valiant artillery men dealt violent blows to enemy observation posts and troop concentrations in the central sector. They killed four enemy soldiers, wounded others, and destroyed one infantry position. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our combat patrol units carried out an operation in the prohibited zone and captured a quantity of various weapons, light equipment, and military hardware.

2. Using various weapons, our forward units engaged enemy positions, troop concentrations, engineering equipment, and vehicles east of Basra. [sentence as heard] Our units inflicted a number of casualties on the enemy and destroyed one observation post, one infantry position, and one weapons emplacement. Columns of smoke were seen rising from enemy positions and equipment.

3. One our forward units pounded an enemy vehicle and a hardware stockpile in the Maysan sector. Our unit destroyed them and inflicted casualties among enemy troops.

4. The criminal Khomeyniite enemy shelled Al-Shihabi, as well as a civilian area near Basra with heavy artillery. Two houses were destroyed and the Al-Shihabi mosque was heavily damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 December 1984

King Husayn Addresses UK Defense Institute

JN061748 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] London — His Majesty King Husayn has stressed that the crux of the crisis in the region is the Arab-Israeli conflict and that the cause of this crisis is the Palestinian people's tragedy in their land that Israel has usurped.

In speech at the Royal United Services Institute for Defense Studies in London, his majesty added: The Palestinian people's tragedy is the major concern of my country's destiny and future, and it directly affects world peace. His Majesty King Husayn stressed that Israeli intransigence threatens peace and stability in the region, and also threatens its economic and social future. He said that the continuation of the current tension will produce consequences that will go far beyond the region's borders, in a manner that would threaten world peace and security.

His Majesty King Husayn pointed out that Israel, which has been occupying Arab territories for 17 years, has used its hostile policy to disrupt the peace negotiations defined by UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. This policy has led to the erosion of U.S. credibility as a mediator of peace in this region. His majesty added that Israel, which has not stopped claiming that it seeks peace, has always instigated hatred, hostility, and conflict. He said that the best proof of this is its continued war against the Palestinian people in the camps and in all the occupied Arab territories. He said that this war is as hostile as the war the Israeli forces launched against the Lebanese people during the invasion of Lebanon. It is a war whose major objective, regardless of its desire to establish greater Israel, is to partition the Arab people into small warring groups.

His Majesty King Husayn stressed that Israel seeks to divide every Arab state in order to create confusion in these states, just as is the case in Lebanon now. In this regard, his majesty linked Israeli policy with Iranian policy in the region. He said that this policy is aimed at destroying the Arab state so that they can impose their hegemony on the entire region. His majesty added: Unless Israel and Iran learn lessons from their wars against their neighbors, the consequences will be very bad.

His Majesty King Husayn added that the superpowers' participation in settling the Middle East crisis is a necessary matter, despite the fact that the role of these superpowers is so far insufficient, that this role is usually obscure, and that their policies disagree to some extent. His majesty pointed out that the absence of a joint effort between the United States and the USSR following the Geneva conference held after the October 1973 war was a turning point regarding the U.S. role and influence in the region. His Majesty King Husayn warned that a volatile situation will be created in the Middle East if the stalemate in the region is not broken and if Israel's policy toward annexing the occupied Arab territories is not deterred.

His majesty said that the attempts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis have ignored the aspirations of Palestinian people, who are directly concerned with the crisis, as well as their basic rights to self-determination and sovereignty in their homeland. His Majesty King Husayn pointed out: We are holding talks with the PLO in order to define the basic requirements for the peace process. His majesty stressed Jordan's commitment to UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and reiterated his call for holding an international peace conference to be attended by all the parties concerned — including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative — and the UN Security Councils' 5 permanent member-states.

Regarding Egypt's return to the Arab fold, King Husayn said: This return will strengthen stability in the region and bolster the Arab nation's will. His majesty stressed Jordan's rejection of the Camp David treaty, and said: We seek a stable peace and a comprehensive settlement.

Prince Hasan, Others Attend Diplomat's Funeral

JN061916 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 dec 84

[Excerpt] The united Jordanian family today buried martyr 'Azmi Sa'id al-Mufti, counsellor at the Jordanian Embassy in Bucharest who was assassinated by sinful hand in the Romanian capital last Tuesday. Heading those who buried Al-Mufti were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent; the prime minister; the president of the Senate; the speaker of the House of Representatives; the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; the chief chamberlain; the chief justice; the foreign minister; the ministers; the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives; senior state officials; a number of ambassadors in Amman; senior personalities, and the relatives of the deceased. PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih also participated in the funeral.

Prince Hasan Phones Kuwaiti Amir on Hijacking

JN062048 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, held a telephone conversation this evening with Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, to convey his majesty the king's condolences and sympathy for the victims of the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner. Prince Hasan expressed Jordan's condemnation of this act of terrorism, which he said only serves the enemies of the Arab nation. His royal highness reaffirmed Jordan's stand toward all kinds of terrorism and the urgency to combat it. The crown prince also had a similar conversation with Kuwaiti Heir Apparent Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah.

News Officials Meet With TASS Delegation

JN061439 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1409 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Amman, 6 Dec (PETRA) — JNA Director General Jawad Maraqah has discussed the exchange of news, reports, and press studies with deputy director general of the Soviet news agency TASS Yuriy Romantsov and the delegation accompanying him. An agreement in this regard is scheduled to be signed between the two agencies next Sunday. The talks also dealt with cooperation in the field of exchanging expertise, training courses, and the development of technical equipment.

Al-Naqurah Talks Session Ends; To Resume 10 Dec

NC061336 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1316 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The second session of today's negotiations in Al-Naqurah ended some 14 minutes ago. Our colleague Antoine 'Awn provided the following dispatch from Al-Naqurah a little while ago:

[Begin recording] The second session of the eighth round of the military talks between Lebanon and Israel ended at 1500. The next session will be held at 0930 on Monday.

As usual, the final statement was delivered by UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel. It said that the talks were held today under UN auspices, and that the two sides discussed military aspects intended to bring about Israel's withdrawal, and security arrangements in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

The next meeting will be held in Al-Naqurah at 0930 on Monday, 10 December. [end recording]

President al-Jumayyil Chairs Cabinet Meeting

Discusses Al-Naqurah Talks

NC061915 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpt] President Amin al-Jumayyil opened today's Cabinet session by discussing the liberation of the south and the Al-Naqurah talks as a means for achieving this goal. He briefed the Cabinet on the atmosphere at the talks with regard to the Israeli stand and the Lebanese stand adopted so far, and the position that will be adopted in the future to confront Israeli demands. He stated that salvation comes from the south, and that the steadfastness of our courageous people there is a basic factor of this salvation.

President al-Jumayyil stressed that the Al-Naqurah talks provide an opportunity for Lebanon to ensure complete Israeli withdrawal, particularly in view of the presence of favorable factors, including Lebanese unanimity, Syrian support, and international accord.

The president noted some points raised during the negotiations by the Israeli side, particularly the attempts to cast doubts over Lebanon's ability to make the necessary military arrangements to ensure a complete withdrawal. He called for the need to translate national unanimity into a practical, effective policy and a unified political vision which, through political action and the media, will reflect the unity of the officials' stand.

President al-Jumayyil called for unifying national and military efforts in a way that will foil all Israeli pretexts, particularly in relation to the Army, this cohesive National Army which will remain the symbol of Lebanon and its unity despite all challenges. The Army is solely for Lebanon; it is inalienable; and it is responsible for safeguarding Lebanon's sovereignty.

Al-Jumayyil said: To achieve these goals, certain steps must be taken here in the Cabinet and must be implemented immediately so that our deeds will be compatible with our hopes and objectives.

President al-Jumayyil noted that foreign doubts about the Army can only be stopped if we, the Lebanese, put an end to such doubts and facilitate the Army's deployment, particularly following the military reforms implemented with the approval of all parties.

The president then raised certain points for discussion in the Cabinet so that positions and views will be clear and unified. He called for national awareness under the government's supervision, to ward off dangers which might arise from Israeli stances in the south, should the talks fail.

President al-Jumayyil emphasized the need to close the national ranks so that no one can exploit any artificial alienation among Lebanese leaders. He said: We are all responsible for the homeland, and we are all mobilized for the salvation mission. We will not deviate despite all threats and enticements.

President al-Juamyyil also stressed the need for the Army's deployment to the Al-Awwali River so that the Army will assume its responsibilities in the south, west Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. He once again urged the government to deal with the most important issues first and to put the south at the top of its priorities. He also urged the government to maintain the momentum of the Al-Naqurah talks so that they will immediately achieve an Israeli withdrawal before new developments take place.

Karami Discusses Security Plan

NC061308 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Cabinet met at 1030 today under the chairmanship of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. Prime Minister Rashid Karami and the ministers, apart from Minister Junblatt and Minister Al-Hashim, who is abroad, attended the meeting. Army Commander Michel 'Awn and members of the Military Council joined the meeting in the Presidential Palace at 1220. The Cabinet session ended at 1315. Afterward, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Karami] The Cabinet studied and approved topics on its agenda. It then heard a report by the Military Council on its security plan for deploying the Army from Tripoli to Al-Awwali, and on details or differences that have appeared in the press and have been expressed by some of the concerned parties. As a result of the explanation, it emerged that the command has submitted its view to the Military Council, and as soon as the council began to study it, and hear the views of representatives of the various parties, its assessment took a direction that prevented the Military Council from completing the task entrusted to it. In view of the importance of the implementation of this plan and the deployment of the Army up to the Al-Awwali, prior to moving to the south when the Israeli Army withdraws from the territory it now occupies — and this is a national task — the Cabinet, therefore, reaffirmed its previous decision on the need to accomplish this task. The Military

Council will draft the details of this plan, approve it, and discuss it with the concerned parties.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, does this mean that the delay in the implementation of this plan today is due to the Military Council's delay in drawing up the studies pertaining to it?

[Karami] The delay was not caused by the Military Council. Because of differences in views, the council could not accomplish its task. The council has again been entrusted with accomplishing this task as soon as possible.

[Reporter] What is left to be done at this time?

[Karami] We are only waiting for the Military Council to complete its study and hear the remarks of the parties concerned.

[Reporter] Will you be undertaking contacts to remove these obstacles and calm the prevailing atmosphere?

[Karami] It is necessary to wait for the study to be done by the Military Council. If some problems remain, political intervention will be necessary to resolve them.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, is there a new date for the plan's implementation?

[Karami] We are waiting for the discussion of the plan to be completed, and we will then proceed with the implementation. [end recording]

Junblatt Misses Session, Apologizes

NC061755 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Former Minister Marwan Hamadah today contacted the Presidential Palace to convey Minister Walid Junblatt's apology for not attending the Cabinet session for health reasons. He conferred with presidential adviser Samahah on the latest developments.

Military Council Reviews Coastal Plan

NC070757 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] In compliance with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's request, the Military Council held an urgent meeting yesterday to discuss the security plan for the coast. The council will resume its discussions today.

A military source indicates that the council has drafted a new concept for the coastal and Iqlim al-Kharrub plan, and that it will resume its discussions in future meetings, the dates of which were not specified, to produce a plan whose military elements are integrated into the whole, in a way that ensures that they do not constitute a direct danger to the proper implementation of the plan or to its basic principles.

The military source emphasized that the goal of the plan is to fill any security vacuum that could be created by partial Israeli withdrawal.

A ministerial source pointed out earlier that the Cabinet gave the Military Council until this afternoon to complete the coastal plan. The plan will then be perused by representatives of the Lebanese forces, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the Amal movement. Then, depending on the results, the Cabinet may be asked to convene a special meeting, to give go-ahead to implementation of the plan.

Junblatt, National Front Oppose Army Deployment Plan

Junblatt Rejects Army Deployment

NC062111 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Although the Cabinet has emphasized the need for implementation of the coastal security plan and the deployment of the Army between Tripoli and Al-Awwali preliminary to the Army's move to the south, as well as its emphasis that the task is a national one and must be completed, Minister Walid Junblatt unequivocally rejected the deployment of the Lebanese Army on the coastal road down to Al-Awwali. He affirmed that he did not recognize the Army, but only its right to pass along that road. He said that the Israelis are supporting the Lebanese Forces in Iqlim al-Kharrub.

In a press statement, Minister Junblatt expressed doubt that the Syrian policy could succeed, but said he hoped that it would, as the Syrians are trying to achieve an unconditional Israeli withdrawal.

Asked about the justification for his participation in the national unity government, Junblatt said: The only thing I can do at present is impede some decisions.

He accused the Phalange Party of weakening his alliance with the Amal movement and the opposition parties. He strongly denounced what he termed the gradual imprinting of the Phalangist stamp on the government and the economic authority in Lebanon.

Junblatt added: Maybe Al-Jumayyil has become the strongest man in Lebanon, but there will never be any peace as long as the Phalange Party remains in power.

Junblatt Conditions for Plan

NC070743 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] After the Military Council was assigned the task of drafting the security plan for the coast and the Al-Kharrub region, a source close to Walid Junblatt said that two things should be considered when dealing with the security plan, neither of which is subject to compromise:

1. There must be no permanent checkpoints along the coastal road, as it goes without saying that the liberation of the south cannot be accomplished by creating such roadblocks.

2. The officers and troops deployed between Al-Damur and Al-Sa'diyat, and on the ridges surrounding Al-Sa'diyat, must be viewed as trustworthy by the patriotic forces.

National Front Against Deployment

NC061402 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The National Democratic Front has issued a statement exposing the plots that Israel and its allies in Lebanon are hatching. The statement also defines national principles and insists that Lebanon be liberated, and that all facilities and support be given to the struggle for liberation and the confrontation of the Phalangist's plotting mentalities. The statement derives inspiration from the thoughts of the late martyred leader Kamal Junblatt, and from his distinguished struggle to liberate man and the homeland.

In their statement, the leaders of the National Democratic Front define the issue of liberating the south, western al-Biqa', and Rashayya, as sacred and the goal of all patriots who believe in the same national fate. This goal comes above any other, and liberation cannot be achieved by those who helped Israel reach Beirut and refused, along with the sectarian army, to lodge a complaint with the international forums or fire even one shot in the direction of the invaders.

The front emphasizes its determination to reopen the coastal road for an army of patriots, and not for the spiteful sectarian and factional army. It also stresses its readiness to use all of its resources to help an army of patriots arrive in the south and play its role in the battle for liberation as the sole legitimate alternative to the Israeli occupying forces. The front warns against the suspicious plans being prepared by the regime on the pretense of liberating the south. It believes that the task of the Army, and of any security plan, must be to liberate the south and not take control of areas held by national forces from Khaldah up to Al-Damur and the Iqlim al-Kharrub area. The front notes that the security forces that have been formed to implement the security plan contain a vast majority of officers known for their relationships with, and total allegiance to, the so-called Lebanese Forces. It declares that it will continue to adhere to its decision to confront the plotting mentality, because it rejects Lebanon's reversion to the brink of eruption and war.

Deputy Warns Against Division

NC061545 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1510 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The Parliamentary Defense and Security Committee has decided not to call government representatives to a meeting of the government representatives to a meeting of the committee until the situation clears up. [sentence as heard] In the meantime it has asked its chairman to continue his contacts with the government in order to determine the right time for the convening of a meeting. Eleven deputies attended the meeting of the committee today, which was chaired by Deputy Fu'ad Lahhud.

In a statement later, Lahhud said that there were obvious differences within the Cabinet over the implementation of the security plan.

He said that the Army could not be used in security operations by consent and had to be given clear directives which could then be enforced. He warned against the danger of sectarian divisions in the country being transferred into military circles, and was critical of the participation of militia representatives in Military Council deliberations.

Israelis 'Storm' Deputy's House in Tyre

NC061311 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] According to a report from the south, Israeli forces have stormed the house belonging to Deputy Kazim al-Khalil in Tyre, questioning some of those present about the house guards and confiscating weapons and ammunition that were inside.

Netherlands Army Commander Arrives in Beirut

NC070932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Netherlands Army Commander General (Roes) arrived at Beirut International Airport at 0815 today, accompanied by a six-member delegation. He was received at the airport by Staff Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj, commander of the Beirut area, as representative of the Army commander.

At 0900, the Netherlands general left Beirut Airport for Al-Naqurah aboard a UN helicopter. He is expected to meet with Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran and Army Commander General Michel 'Awn at 1100 tomorrow.

Iran Urged To 'Double Efforts' To Save Hostages

LD061809 Kuwait KUNA in English 1716 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus, Dec 6 (KUNA) — Syria is in continuous contact with the Iranian authorities, urging them to double efforts to secure the safety and release of the passengers and crew of the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner. The Syrian affirmation was relayed Thursday evening by the Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to the Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Kandari.

TISHRIN Interviews Iraqi Communist Party Official

PM061647 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 1 Dec 84 p 5

["Interview with Comrade Fakhri Karim," member of the Iraqi Communist Party Politburo, by 'Amir Badr Hassun, "following meeting with President al-Asad within delegation representing the Iraqi Democratic National Front" — date not given]

[Excerpts] *TISHRIN*: The war developments in the past 4 years have shown that the Iraqi regime's guns, which have been turned eastward, did not solely aim at starting a conflagration on the Iraq-Iran borders, but also aimed at creating a climate for kindling other fires in the south and the west. How did these developments influence your attitude toward the war?

Karim: On 24 September 1980, that is, only 2 days after the Iraqi regime officially launched the aggressive war, our Iraqi Communist Party issued a statement condemning the war as an aggressive war, the aim of which is to strike at the Iranian people's revolution, which was then in its upward stage, to impose the regime's hegemony on the Gulf and its leadership on the Arab world. The aim was also to exploit the illusory "lightning victory" as a means to achieve yet another "victory" in the war against the internal "enemy," namely the national opposition.

Whoever looks at our party's literature is bound to realize that the party's estimates were, without exception, correct, namely that the war will go on for a long time and will destroy the economic, political, and miltiary resources of both countries. It will also bring innumerable disasters and tragedies to both peoples. We said then that the war was not for the alleged liberation of the islands of Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa; that the road to Palestine does not pass through Abadan as the regime alleges; and that this war is not the result of misunderstanding, nor is it merely a regional problem or a difficult border problem.

We have considered the war to be the result of an expansionist policy that objectively and subjectively agrees with a wider imperialist plan for the entire area.

Since the outbreak of the war, the party has linked its militant slogan of toppling the regime with another slogan which life itself dictates — to end the war on the basis of a just and democratic solution without annexations or expansions. These two slogans are closely linked and inseparable.

There are those who imagine that the continuation of the war serves the revolutionary movement in our country. This a very narrow-minded view. We strongly support ending the war on the basis of the principles of our militant duties toward the Arab national liberation movement, as well as our militant duties to oppose imperialist military plans to foment local wars to undermine international detente and threaten the world peoples' security and peace.

TISHRIN: For some time the Iraqi regime has been demanding a halt to the war and the initiation of negotiations, saying that it is prepared to make many concessions to achieve this aim. How do you view the regime's efforts in this regard and are they likely to succeed?

Karim: To be precise, the regime proposed the idea of a cease-fire 2 weeks after the outbreak of war, while its forces were deeply penetrating Iranian territory. From a position of strength — the term which the head of the regime was reiterating for a whole year until developments forced him to drop it — it proposed impossible conditions, including ironically, granting autonomy to the Kurds of Iran, while the Kurds of Iraq were being repressed, terrorized, and their fundamental rights denied.

After the balance of war gradually changed, the conditions "from a position of strength," were withdrawn one by one, until one single demand by the regime was left — to remain in power whatever the price.

The regime abandoned our people's rights and land when it concluded the Algiers agreement without the people's mandate and abrogated this treaty, not to regain these rights, but to wage war without regard to the people's interests. The regime, unlike other regimes, ceded parts of the homeland's territory to reactionary regimes and opened wide areas of Iraq's Kurdistan to Turkish occupation.

A regime that acts in accordance with the interests of the ruling clique, and not in our national interests or the interests of our popular masses in peace, security, and democracy, has no right to speak in the name of national interests. We should never forget that the "peace" that the regime wants, is aimed only at one thing — to preserve the interests of the ruling clique. As for the slogan of a democratic and just peace, which our struggling people's forces are raising, that peace is of quite a different context.

TISHRIN: What are the conditions of democratic peace to end the war?

Karim: At the recent meeting our party's Central Committee held in late June 1984, a detailed formula of the slogan of just and democratic peace was laid down. This is summed up in the following points:

1. Denying the right of either side to annex the territory of the other country;
2. Respecting the international borders of the two countries as they stood at the outbreak of war;
3. Respecting the national sovereignty of the peoples on their territory;
4. Accepting the right of each people to choose the political and social system they want and that agrees with their free will.

We must stress here that we stand against any invasion of Iraqi territory, and believe that the Iraqi popular masses have the final say in choosing alternatives compatible with their aspirations and in striving to achieve them. We reject the occupation of the land of others just as we reject the occupation of our land.

TISHRIN: The regime so far seems to be — outwardly at least — safe from painful blows. Indeed it pretends to be reassured, in view of the fact that the Iraqi opposition movement has not yet expanded to cover the entire country.

Karim: What reassurance is this that prompts the leaders of the regime to place some of the country's territory under the heel of the Turkish gendarme in return for striking at the positions of the Partisan [al-Ansar] fighters and JUD [Arabic abbreviation of Democratic National Front] fighters?

Our party and the other national forces are engaged in different forms of struggle. Since our party adopted armed struggle as a principal method, it found in Kurdistan, which has embraced the Partisan movement, the most suitable geographical, political, and popular field to counter the violence of fascist dictatorship with revolutionary violence. Kurdistan is a fortified advanced front for the regrouping of our forces, arranging our organizational situation, and consolidating the mainstays of the party so that we can launch our revolutionary activities with various methods of struggle.

The principal struggle is inside the country and in every part of it. The Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party has set, as its priority target, the task of "Iraqizing" the armed struggle. While learning the lessons of the partisan movement's activities in the past years, it reaffirms that the armed partisan movement is a substantial and suitable form of armed struggle that suits the present conditions in our country.

It is also a contributing factor for the popularization of revolutionary methods compatible with the conditions and resources of the party and the national movement, as well as with the preparedness of the popular movement throughout the country. This is the highest form of implementing the party's policy. The partisan movement intends to inflict the heaviest losses on the authorities and their repressive organs, so as to weaken them, isolate them, and exacerbate their crisis. This is to be done through a political army, for the purpose of promoting consciousness of our party's policy and the policy of JUD, as well as mobilizing the masses and enhancing the possibilities of their uprising in a broad movement.

It must be said here that the partisan movement has played an influential role in enabling our party to resume its activities as being an important means of protecting the cadres, rebuilding the party, and strengthening its organizations. Within the framework of our understanding of armed struggle and of the partisan movement, we have stressed and continue to stress that under no circumstances can a struggle method be adopted contrary to other methods, and that there is a deep and irrevocable association between armed struggle as a principal method and the various other forms of struggle that complement one another.

Anyone following the developments of the struggle issues realizes that the fact that popular unrest is latent, does not mean that it is nonexistent. He would also realize that the fruits of clandestine actions do not come to light on every occasion. It would suffice to point out here the strikes and movements by students and the masses opposed to war in the spring of this year, and of 1982, and which spread to villages and towns of Kurdistan as well as in Baghdad and Mosul.

The dictatorial regime is aware of this fact and is trying to minimize the effect by claiming that opposition is confined to Kurdistan, and that Kurdistan is distant from the capital, Baghdad, the bastion of government and the center of power. The large-scale barbaric excutions in Baghdad, Basra, and the rest of the towns, bear witness to the fact that resistance is spreading to every corner of the country, and that the Turkish military concentrations, which represent NATO interests, are evidence of the fact that the armed movement in Kurdistan is bigger than the regime is trying to pretend. Deeds speak louder than words. The Baghdad rulers' resort to NATO via Turkey is a most eloquent admission.

TISHRIN: Some time ago you met with President Hafiz al-Asad. What are your impressions of this meeting and what matters did you discuss?

Karim: First of all, I must stress the importance of this meeting, which dealt with vital and pressing issues, including the efforts being made to achieve the unity of the Iraqi nationalist parties and forces in the confrontation with the fascist dictatorship, the unity of which, when established, will become the means to hasten the toppling of the dictatorial regime. Comrade Hafiz al-Asad has again expressed his desire for the achievement of this objective and showed understanding of our continuing efforts toward this end.

The meeting was positive and fruitful and an important factor in strengthening our trend in this direction. This positive attitude had a deep effect on the arena of the Iraqi national struggle and gave momentum to exert greater efforts to create the suitable atmosphere for consolidating the unity of the Iraqi nationalist and democratic forces, with the aim of creating a broad front. We believe that, with Syria, we are moving on a common basis to topple the dictatorial regime. This is in addition to the important role Syria is playing in the struggle of the Arab liberation movement, and in the confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plans and policies that aim, among other things, to undermine the policy of steadfastness which Syria is pursuing.

TISHRIN: It was announced recently that three Iraqi nationalist parties have joined the Iraqi Democratic National Front, JUD. How do you appraise this and its impact on the endeavors of the parties to the Iraqi nationalist movement to establish a broad front?

Karim: The Democratic National Front, JUD, and ourselves have continued to exert sustained efforts to create an atmosphere and conditions suitable for carrying out every possible action that would ensure the establishment of a broad national front.

In this regard, JUD has been anxious to put forward several initiatives, yet these encountered some obstacles. JUD and ourselves saw this as a rejection by certain forces of the principle of consensus by the basic forces to adopt joint resolutions, and an attempt to dominate the front and exclude certain influential forces from its ranks.

The experience of the past 4 years has confirmed the objective need of establishing JUD, which has proven its ability to continue the struggle in the difficult circumstances that have faced, and are still facing, the nationalist movement in our country. The principal reason is due to the fact that JUD is an embodiment of the alliance of parties that have a broad popular base, struggle on the ground of Iraqi reality, possess effective armed factions, and increasingly enjoy the support of ever broader masses, which provide it with the means of life and for continuing the struggle.

The establishment of JUD was an important step toward the creation of a broad national front, based on the the fact that the tasks undertaken by our people's nationalist movement can only be achieved through the unified efforts of all the democratic forces. JUD's endeavors and activities in the past have led to the activation of democratic dialogue between the parties to the Iraqi nationalist movement. Thanks to these persistent efforts, agreement has been reached between JUD and three struggling Iraqi nationalist parties to joint the front. These are: the Iraqi Socialist Party, the Iraqi Democratic Grouping [al-Tajammu' al-Dimuqrati al-'Iraqi], and the Kurdistan People's Democratic Party.

We regard this achievement as an important step toward the formation of a broad national front. While stressing that we will continue our earnest and sincere efforts to establish a broad front, we also stress our total and constant readiness to engage in various forms of cooperation and joint activities and coordination with the other nationalist parties and forces on the road to the establishment of a broad national front. Objective conditions are conducive to the establishment of this front, on the basis of struggle for the achievement of our people's nationalist and democratic objectives.

U.S. Envoy, Others Present Credentials

JN061613 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received the credentials of five new ambassadors — from Cuba, Switzerland, Belgium, the UK, and the U.S. — in Damascus today. The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Minister of Presidential Affairs Wahib Fadil.

At 1100 today, the President received the credentials of Cuban Ambassador Jacinto Vasques de la Garza. Following the ceremony, the president received the Cuban ambassador and exchanged ideas with him on the cordial relations between the two countries.

At 1145 today, the president received the credentials of William Eagleton, ambassador of the United States of America to the Syrian Arab Republic. After receiving the credentials, the president received the new U.S. ambassador and discussed with him his mission and relations between the two countries.

At 1235 today, the president received the credentials of Swiss Ambassador (Pierre Paraz Lecon). After the presentation ceremony, the president received the new Swiss ambassador and discussed with him the cordial relations between Syria and Switzerland, and their joint desire to promote these relations.

At 1330 today, the president received the credentials of William Roger Tomkys, ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Syrian Arab Republic. After the ceremony, the president received the new British ambassador and discussed relations between the two countries with him.

At 1425 today, the president received the credentials of (Andre Verkit), ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium to the Syrian Arab Republic. After the presentation ceremony, the president received the new Belgian ambassador and discussed relations betweent he two countries with him.

Shamir Departs for U.S.; Outlines Agenda

TA070743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] During the night Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir left for the United States. Before his departure, he expressed the hope that U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's trip to our area would help to accelerate the negotiations in Lebanon. In New York, Shamir is to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. On his departure late last night, Shamir mentioned the issues that will be raised at the meeting.

[Begin Shamir recording] These days, I would say, the urgent matters are Israel's economic situation, the latest developments in the neighboring countries, the relations between the Arab countries and the United States, and the situation in Lebanon; the problem of Soviet Jewry, the Lebanon problem, too, of course. We will not ask that a special envoy be sent, but the United States is always ready to help us in solving the regional problems. [end recording]

Rabin Departs for London on 'Private Visit'

TA061351 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1330 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Ben-Gurion Airport, 6 Dec (ITIM) — Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin departed for London before noon today to give a lecture at the International Institute for Strategic Studies. Although this is a private visit, Mr Rabin will confer with Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe and Secretary of State for Defense Michael Heseltine. Seeing Rabin off at the airport was Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi. Mr Rabin did not make any statements.

Meets Heseltine, Howe

TA070915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Jordan's King Husayn have denied that they are planning to meet in London. Both men are currently in the British capital; King Husayn is there on a private visit with his wife, and the Israeli minister has gone to meet with British officials and address the International Institute for Strategic Studies. More from reporter Jerry Lewis:

[Begin recording] [Lewis] Despite the coincidence of both the Jordanian king and Israeli defense minister being in London on private visits, neither has any intention of meeting the other. This was made clear by King Husayn at a lecture he gave yesterday, and by Yitzhaq Rabin, when briefing journalists. Rabin said:

[Rabin] There are no plans for any such a meeting. It's all speculation of the media.

[Lewis] But Rabin, who came to London principally to speak at a fund-raising dinner, took the opportunity to meet his British counterpart, Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine, and later, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. He briefed Sir Geoffrey on the latest Israeli view of the Al-Naqurah talks, emphasizing — as he put it — the problems and difficulties Israel was having coping with the Lebanese Government. In the hour-long meeting with Michael Heseltine, discussions centered on the Middle East situation, though Rabin admitted after that they did not see eye-to-eye on all aspects of each other's policy. They did not touch upon possible arms sales by Britain to Saudi Arabia or Jordan, nor did Rabin raise the issue of the continuing arms embargo Britain imposed on Israel at the time of the Lebanon war. Rabin explained:

[Rabin] I didn't discuss it because it was mentioned to us during the visit of the foreign secretary in Jerusalem and I had no signs that there might be such a change. The issue was not brought up by me.

[Lewis] This is Jerry Lewis, in London. [end recording]

The British defense secretary has accepted Minister Rabin's invitation to visit Israel. Our reporter says that the visit will probably take place by mid-summer.

Lebanese Details Awaited in Al-Naqurah Talks

TA061807 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The Israeli and Lebanese delegations to the Al-Naqurah talks today continued to discuss the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the south. They dealt with military details, but Israeli sources have said that the Lebanese Army has not yet proven that it is capable of deploying in the south. Here is a report by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal:

[Begin recording] [Tal] Today the delegations resumed discussing the matter they dealt with at the previous meeting, namely the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the south from the international border to the Al-Litani River. Lebanon expected the Israeli delegation to provide answers to the questions it had presented on this matter in the last meeting, but Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a, the head of the Israeli delegation, said that the reason no answers were given today is because the Lebanese must still complete the plan and show more details that they have so far not shown the Israeli delegation.

[Gilbo'a] We sit and study the plan, but for the time being, naturally, there are other matters we must work out with the Lebanese. There are some problems of principle that are extremely difficult in relation to the matter of where the Lebanese Army will deploy. Let us wait, and we will be wiser a little bit later.

[Tal] Although the atmosphere in the talks was described as cordial and studded with sparks of humor, it looks as though progress was slow, and although military issues were discussed as well as points of deployment and other details, we must not forget that the Lebanese Army has not yet shown that it is capable of deploying in the south.

Also, the number of Lebanese complaints was relatively small today. They repeated what they have said before: Israel interferes in events in the Al-Kharrub area, and thus prevents the

entry of the Lebanese Army. However, everyone knows that this is not exactly why the Lebanese Army has not left Beirut. The Israeli delegation, furthermore, even refused to respond to these accusations today. [end recording]

Arens Describes Relations With Egypt, Lebanon

TA061748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens has said that Israel has made far-reaching concessions to Egypt, but that today this is hardly met with reciprocity. He said that Egypt has violated and continues to violate the peace agreement. He also contended that he does not see a strong and determined Egyptian desire to improve relations with Israel. Minister Arens expressed the fear that the PLO might influence Egypt and Jordan and induce them to heat up the fronts.

On another issue, Moshe Arens said that today everyone understands that there is no polarization between the Alignment and the Likud regarding a date for a withdrawal from Lebanon. Addressing the audience at the second annual meeting in "Bet Sokolov"on the Middle East, Arens said that Israel has a lot of unpleasant experience in regard to agreements with Lebanon. However, the very fact that Israel participates in the Al-Naqurah talks means that there is still a ray of hope.

[Begin Arens recording] How can we withdraw without endangering the Galilee? How can we do that without causing the residents of the Galilee to go down to the air raid shelters the day after? We are looking for an answer to this question. It is called security arrangements, although right now I will not go into details or launch a detailed review of the possibilities or what we are working toward. Still, I believe it is clear to every one of us that defining the security arrangements, developing and building them, and getting an understanding with other elements — as we have done in Al-Shuf — toward achieving these security arrangements are processes that require time. If we do not have the time, if we are impatient, then we will ultimately leave without security arrangements. But if we do have it and the spiritual, physical, and economic strength to persevere, there is a chance that we will be able to obtain the kind of security arrangements that will allow us to leave without endangering the well-being of the inhabitants of the Galilee. [end recording]

On Reagan Plan, U.S. Ties

TA061850 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1820 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Tel Aviv, 6 Dec (ITIM) — The return of the PLO members to Jordan and the fact that they are establishing roots there are causes for concern in Israel, Minister Prof Moshe Arens said today at the annual Middle East conference held at "Bet Sokolov" in Tel Aviv on behalf of the Information Center, the "Dayan Center," and the "Shiloah Institute" of Tel Aviv University.

Prof Arens is currently the acting defense minister and foreign minister — as both incumbents are out of the country.

The minister noted that the change marked in Husayn's attitude toward 'Arafat, as shown in his agreement to hold the PNC conference in Amman, must raise concern. He noted that for 14 years Husayn forbade the PLO entry into his country, to prevent terrorist acts against Israel from Jordanian soil.

He claimed the Cabinet is now preoccupied with two problems: 'Arafat's meeting with President Mubarak after 6 years of Egyptian isolation; and the Husayn-Mubarak meeting and the resumption of diplomatic ties between Jordan and Egypt. "Some of us think this is excellent, whereas others think it is dangerous," the minister pointed out.

In reply to a question, he says he does not know anything about reviving the Reagan plan in light of the closer ties between Egypt and Jordan.

Later on he said that judging by the spirit of the peace agreement with Egypt, Egypt has violated it, and continues to violate it. "We paid the full fare price, and we want to reach our destination," Minister Arens said, adding that Israel has paid the full price for peace, but has not been accorded full diplomatic ties. He claimed that the Egyptian ambassador has been in Egypt for "consultations" for nearly 2 years. He added that the Egyptians must understand that Israel will not allow Egypt not to fulfill the peace agreement fully. Israel must let the Egyptians understand that it does not want violations, and that they should be stopped.

In reply to a question about Minister 'Ezer Weizman's initiative on Tabah, he said he does not know what that initiative is, and neither do most of the Cabinet members.

The speaker emphasized that Egyptian policy is aimed at returning to the Arab fold. "I do not see a strong desire in Egypt to improve relations. The Israeli Cabinet would gladly respond to the merest sign for improvement of relations by Egypt," he said.

Speaking about Israeli-U.S. relations, the minister said they are very good and have reached new heights. The situation is better than at any point in the past, in view of what Israel has invested in these relations over the past few years. The improvement stems from the U.S. involvement in the Middle East. High-ranking Americans travel to Beirut, Damascus, Cairo, and Amman, and in those travels have studied the Middle East situation and have a better understanding of the situation. In the past year, they have shelved the idyllic view, and have realized the gap between the concepts prevailing in Washington and Jerusalem.

"Washington holds a more realistic stand," Minister Arens said. He also expressed the hope that Washington will be still more realistic, if it initiates some kind of Middle East plan, but first of all guarantee cooperation with Israel.

Answering a question on whether legal action should not be taken against the Israeli journalist who was in Amman, Minister Arens said that he was not the first Israeli to have met with Yasir 'Arafat. For 2 and 1/2 years Israelis have met with 'Arafat in Beirut. "If the law says nothing about taking measures regarding this, we will have to amend the law," Prof Arens said.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, he said that for the past 2 and 1/2 years, Israelis living in the northern part of the country have not been hurt, although there were 14 cases of katyusha shells falling that did not hit the inhabitants because they were not properly aimed and were improvised. Israel's problem is how to leave Lebanon and not jeopardize the Galilee, and the answer to this lies in determining security arrangements. This requires a lot of time, and Israel needs forbearance and economic and physical strength.

Minister Arens pointed out that the position of the Alignment people regarding the Lebanese problem is no different from that of the Likud members; in other words, that we must obtain security arrangements for the Galilee. Today it is necessary to take the risk and conduct the talks in Al-Naqurah, but our hopes are not very high.

He also said that Israel would have gone out to defend its citizens in the northern part of the country in the Peace for Galilee campaign even if it did not have peace with Egypt, and there is therefore no room for the Egyptian argument that the peace agreement made the operation possible.

'Arafat Claims To Hold IDF Prisoners, Dead

TA070929 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

[Report by Amnon Kapeliuk, special envoy to Amman]

[Text] "There are four IDF prisoners in our hands and in those of the Syrians — three of them Jews and one Arab (Druze) — as well as eight or nine bodies of dead soldiers." PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said this to me when I spoke with him at the PNC meeting held in Amman last week.

Question: Yasir 'Arafat, three families in Israel have sons missing from the Lebanon war. The families think they are alive and are to be found with you or the others. What do you know about this issue?

Yasir 'Arafat: The ones who are alive are two of the soldiers taken captive along with the other six (Reference is to Yosi Grof and Nisim Salem, two of eight NAHAL soldiers who were captured; six of them, who were held by Fatah, have already been released — A.K.). These are in Syria with.... (As far as is known, they are being held by members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command, under the leadership of Ahmad Jibril — A.K.).

Question: There is another one....

'Arafat: There is another one, an Arab. (Reference is to the Druze sergeant, Samir As'ad, whom the terrorists previously claimed had been killed in an IDF bombing — A.K.).

Question: And another Jewish one.

'Arafat: He is also with the Syrians; that is well known. (The reference is apparently to Sergeant Hezi Shay, a reservist in the Armored Corps who was captured in June 1982).

Question: Are you holding any other living prisoners?

'Arafat: There are bodies; altogether eight or nine bodies. As for war affairs (Reference is to the PLO General Staff Department for War Affairs — A.K.), they can check whether it is eight or nine.

Question: When will you be able to give....

'Arafat: As soon as they (the Israelis) agree to reopen deliberations. The first stage was the prisoner exchanges (Reference is apparently to exchanges that occurred in the past — A.K.) and the second is that of the bodies.

Question: Will you be able to give me in the future....

'Arafat: Yes.

Question: In the near future....

'Arafat: Yes, in the near future.

Question: Thank you very much.

Breakthrough Foreseen in Jordan Contacts

TA071139 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Dec 84 p 1

[Yo'av Tocker report from France]

[Excerpt] A breakthrough in contacts between Israel and Jordan will soon be possible. This was reported yesterday by authorized Israeli and French sources in Paris, following the conclusion of the Peres-Mitterrand talks.

It has also been learned that France will take an active part in the contacts in a bid to accelerate the negotiations on the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon.

Sources on both sides refused to give details on the conclusion of the talks, but observers in Paris yesterday received the impression that France's active, direct involvement at the most senior level in the peace contacts is presently under discussion, even if many details of the political framework and procedures are still unknown.

Husayn States Conditions for Negotiations

TA071115 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Dec 84 p 1

[Sha'ul Tzadqa "exclusive" report from Britain]

[Text] London — Yesterday, King Husayn told the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent that if Israel wants negotiations to solve the Middle East conflict, it should immediately take the following steps:

A. It should agree to full peace in return for a full withdrawal.

B. It should honor the resolutions of the Rabat conference.

C. It should accept the principle that the goal is a complete and not a partial peace.

D. It should support an international convention with the participation of the superpowers.

E. It should honor the UN resolutions and promote their implementation.

The king told *HA'ARETZ*: "I sympathize with Shim'on Peres, because I know the responsibility he has assumed. However, his Cabinet contains people who claim that a Palestinian state should be established in Jordan." He added that the problem is not what Peres can achieve in his 2 years as prime minister, for Jordan is striving for a comprehensive and lasting peace on the basis of Resolution 242. "The Israelis say that reference is to preconditions, but that is not the case."

Finance Ministry Skeptical About Reactor Sale
TA070648 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] In Israel, the Treasury is reportedly skeptical about the economic viability of buying nuclear power plants, at least in the next few years. An internal Treasury document recommends a basic examination of the subject prior to any decision, because the purchase of a power plant will impose a heavy financial burden on Israel and because there is a prospect of a cheaper technology being developed, in which small nuclear reactors will be integrated into the existing electricity system.

Communications Minister Tours Judaea, Samaria
TA061817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein toured Judaea and Samaria today, and conferred with public figures in Nabulus. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that Minister Rubinstein announced that he supports the establishment of an Arab bank in the region, and the establishment of hospitals for the residents. He also promised to take action, together with the defense minister, to make the level of civilian services rendered to the Arab residents in Judaea and Samaria comparable to the ones granted to the inhabitants of the Jewish settlements.

Herut Ministers Join Party Secretariat
TA061814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The Herut ministers joined the Herut Secretariat this evening. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav explains that thus far these ministers rarely participated in Secretariat deliberations.

The Herut spokesman said that their incorporation was intended to try to increase the unity within the movement's ranks in anticipation of its convention next year.

Labor Party Branch To Be Set Up in West Bank Town
TA071107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The Labor Party office has decided to establish an independent branch in Ma'ale Addumim. The decision was made by a majority of votes at an office meeting. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that this will be the Labor Party's largest branch beyond the Green Line. According to the decision, the Ma'ale Addumim branch will not belong to the Jerusalem district because of the district members' opposition.

1984 Exports Data Show 'Substantial Increase'
TA061334 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Exports last month increased by 30 percent compared to October 1983, and by 19 percent compared to October 1984. Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that this is a record monthly increase this year, and ends an excellent year for Israeli exports. According to data, Israeli exports in the first 11 months of the year increased by 14 percent. Agricultural exports and the export of diamonds also increased. It was also reported that a substantial increase has been marked over the last few months in exports of metal ware, machinery, and electronic goods.

Muslim Underground Members Sentenced to Prison
TA061539 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1433 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] A short time ago, the Gaza Military Court passed sentence on five people who were accused of being members of the Muslim underground in the Gaza Strip. The court sentenced the primary culprit, the cleric Shaykh Ahmad Isma'il Yasin, to 13 years in prison. The other culprits were given sentences ranging from 9 to 12 years in prison.

The verdict read by the president of the military courts in Gaza, Colonel Zekharya Kaspi, stated that these culprits united due to religious nationalist feelings in order to establish a Muslim state in place of the State of Israel. This was reported by our correspondent Gil Ronen.

Rafah Mayor Arrested for Drug Dealing
TA070703 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0646 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Rafah Mayor Sulayman Za'rub has been arrested by order of the Gaza Military Court president until the end of the legal proceedings against him. Early last week, the police arrested him on suspicion of dealing in drugs.

Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that Za'rub was appointed to his post by the Civilian Administration approximately 6 weeks ago, following the murder of the previous mayor, Hamid Qishtan.

IDF Examines New Means To Disperse Protests

TA071235 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Dec 84 p 2

[Tali Zelinger report]

[Text] The IDF is currently examining new means of dispersing violent demonstrations and dealing with rioters in Judaea and Samaria. In an attempt to learn from the latest events in Judaea and Samaria, in which several local inhabitants were hit by shots fired by security personnel during riots, it has been decided to persist in searches for alternatives to the use of firearms.

This has not changed the orders governing opening fire in situations in which the lives of the security forces are jeopardized.

In this context, security elements point out that there has been a significant decrease in stone-throwing over the past few months. At the same time, an assessment has been heard on the possibility of an increase in hostile terrorist activity following the PNC meeting and the extremist declarations made there. In addition, directives banning hitchhiking after dark and use of civilian vehicles have been reissued to soldiers serving throughout Judaea and Samaria.

Golan Druze Complain of Renewed Boycott

TA071146 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 7 Dec 84 p 23

[Text] Salman abu Salah, one of the Golan Druze leaders holding Israeli citizenship, sent a telegram to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday in which he complains about the renewal of the religious boycott against the Israeli supporters on the Golan Heights.

Salman abu Salah told our correspondent yesterday that a few days ago he held an engagement ceremony for his 20-year-old son, Nasir, in Yafo. The three Buq'ata clergymen who conducted the ceremony made their agreement to do so conditional on holding it at a location far from the Golan Heights. However, the pro-Syrian Golan leaders learned of this and imposed a religious boycott on the three Buq'ata clergymen, the Abu Salah family, and all the other participants in the Yafo ceremony.

U.S. Sends Funds to Territories Without Approval

TA071308 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Dec 84 p 1

[Tzvi Bar'el "exclusive" report from the United States]

[Text] The United States is investing funds in the territories without applying for a permit from the military government.

The USAID has recently invested tens of thousands of dollars in a child rehabilitation project run by Hatim abu Ghazalah in Gaza and approximately the same sum in a nursing school in Ramallah. These sums have been forwarded directly from the U.S. Administration to Arab entrepreneurs without receiving a permit from the military government and the Israeli Government.

So far, there has been no Israeli reaction to the transfer of these sums. U.S. Administration sources told *HA'ARETZ* that this is in fact the first attempt to transfer money directly to Arab entrepreneurs, while the usual procedure has always been that the military government first had to approve the project and, then, the allocation of funds.

The same sources said that the first attempt was directed at educational institutions, as one would not expect that Israel would react harshly to the transfer of funds to such relief projects — especially after the prime minister gave his approval to help improve the quality of life in the territories.

Later on, the U.S. Administration will expand its financial aid and transfer money directly to private entrepreneurs interested in establishing industrial plants.

Arab Lawyer Arrested for Anti-Israeli Activity

TA071218 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Dec 84 pp 1, 11

[Sha'ya Segal report]

[Excerpts] An anti-Israeli nationalistic cell has lately been discovered by a special investigation team of the 'Emeq district police. A lawyer from the village of 'Ein Ibrahim in Wadi 'Ara is suspected of heading the cell. The cell members are suspected of having been involved in a large number of shooting and other violent incidents against pro-Israeli Arab citizens in the Wadi 'Ara area.

The lawyer was arrested yesterday morning. A large amount of hostile propaganda, pamphlets, and PLO flags were found in his office. Wadi 'Ara inhabitants were astonished by the lawyer's arrest and their astonishment has grown as further details of the background of his arrest and the arrests of the cell members became known. There is a suspicion that the lawyer also used the cell members to settle accounts in personal rivalries.

The investigation is continuing and it has been learned that more arrests can be expected soon.

Effect of U.S.-Arab Relations Analyzed

TA061257 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 6 Dec 84 p 6

[Washington correspondent Wolf Blitzer commentary: "The 'Israeli Connection' Is not Harming the United States"]

[Excerpts] Iraq's decision to renew its diplomatic relations with the United States can disprove one of the permanent foundations of the "conventional wisdom" in the U.S. political establishment's foreign policy toward the Middle East.

Since Israel's foundation in 1948, the view that too much support for Israel automatically undermines U.S. influence in the Arab world has been prevalent among the U.S. Middle East experts. This has been the basic premise also fostered by the Arabs themselves in their talks with the United States.

Consequently, the Americans have always tried to restrict their support for Israel, fearing that the price they would have to pay would be too high. During the first years of the state's existence, for instance, this meant the imposition of an arms embargo on Israel. Afterwards, grave restrictions were imposed on economic aid and political support for Israel. Sometimes the administration wanted the initiative for improved aid to Israel to come from Congress, in the hope of thus preventing "accusations" from the Arab world.

At the same time, the United States always tried to work toward acquiring friends in the Arab world, in which it has important economic, political, and military interests. Some administrations succeeded better than others in walking the tightrope between Israel and the Arab world.

One of the conclusions from this traditional approach is that the United States must not make too close a pact with Israel, lest its Arab friends move away from the U.S. camp and its Arab enemies fall even deeper into the abyss of Soviet influence. There has been a constant fear that too much U.S. solidarity with Israel would only provide the Soviet Union with a golden opportunity to use the area for its purposes.

Now, however, following Iraq's decision to renew fully its relations with Washington after a 17-year hiatus, senior U.S. officials are taking the trouble to point out that this occurred at a time when Israel-U.S. relations are better than ever before. These excellent relations — including greater strategic cooperation and increased economic and military aid — did not deter the Iraqis from a rapprochement with the United States.

It is clear that the Iraqis have their own reasons for aiming at an improvement in relations with the United States, despite the latter's pact with Israel. First, U.S. officials have explained, the Iraqis' fear of what Baghdad regards as too much dependence on the Soviet Union is increasing. In their view, the time has come to maintain respectful relations with the United States, as well as with the Kremlin leaders.

Israeli officials have also hurried to confirm that Iraq's decision followed years in which the United States expressed firm support for Israel in the United Nations and on other international stages, despite Iraq's ceaseless attempts to get Israel condemned for having destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor in June 1981. These attempts were again demonstrated at the beginning of November, when Iraq again pressed for a condemnation of Israel in the United Nations. However, following the firm U.S. stand on this matter, *inter alia*, international support for the Iraqis has decreased since the issue was first raised in 1981. Of course, only Israel and the United States have actually voted each year against the Iraqi proposal. In 1983, 11 countries — most of them Western — abstained from voting. And indeed, at the beginning of this November when the draft resolution was again put forward, the number of abstentions reached 33 — a really significant increase.

What the Iraqi renewal of relations has proved and what an Israeli official in Washington meant by his comments [referring to Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations Netanyahu] is the fact that, after all, the United States can maintain extremely firm relations with Israel and, at the same time, improve its status in the Arab world. This is really a slap in the face for the "conventional wisdom." This conclusion could have been reached a dozen years ago, when Egypt expelled the Soviets and began "heating up" its relations with Washington. But it became stronger in November in the wake of Iraq's move.

In brief, the Israeli and U.S. officials all agree that Arab countries, and even some of the most extremist among them, are beginning to recognize that the U.S. "Israeli connection" is one of steel and there is actually no real hope of driving a wedge between them. At a time of a grave split in the Arab world and a considerable decrease in the influence of Arab oil, this fact has forced the Arabs to change their thinking about the United States and its Israeli connection.

The Arabs, in their desire to improve their links with Washington, are focusing less on U.S. relations in order to further their commercial, political, and military interests, which force them to swallow U.S. affection for Israel.

Washington is now showing even more sensitivity to those problems in the Middle East which are unrelated to the Israeli-Arab dispute. "The Americans are finally coming to realize that a solution to the Israeli-Arab dispute will not solve all the area's problems," said (Jack Torchiner), a very influential member of the New York Zionist Executive.

Nyerere Meets With Acting OAU Secretary General

EA052231 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Arusha — The chairman of the OAU, President Nyerere, today held consultations with the acting OAU secretary general, dr Peter Onu. Reports from Arusha said the talks concerned economic problems, which, Mwalimu said during the last OAU summit in Addis Ababa, will dominate the next summit, also to be held in the Ethiopian capital next year. Other issues which were discussed include the relief fund which was established during the last summit and the question of Chad.

The talks were also attended by the foreign minister, Ndugu Ben Mkapa; the minister for justice, Ndugu Warioba; Tanzania's ambassador to Ethiopia, Ndugu Mirisho Sarakikya; and the executive secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, Ndugu Hashim Mbita.

Leaders Arrive for Meeting of Frontline States

Dos Santos, Masire, Kaunda Arrive

EA061923 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Three heads of state arrived in Arusha today for the Frontline heads of state summit opening tomorrow. The heads of state who arrived today are: President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, President Quett Masire of Botswana, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. The three were met by the chairman of the Frontline States, President Nyerere.

The Zimbabwean prime minister, Ndugu Robert Mugabe, is scheduled to arrive in Arusha tonight for the summit.

Mwalimu Nyerere and President Samora Machel of Mozambique arrived in Arusha on Tuesday for the summit, which will discuss developments in southern Africa, particularly the Namibian independence issue.

Leaders of the southern Africa liberation movements, SWAPO of Namibia and the ANC of South Africa, are also scheduled to attend the summit.

Mugabe Arrives in Arusha

MB070630 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] A 1-day summit of the Frontline heads of state and government opens in the Tanzanian town of Arusha this morning. The meeting is being attended by President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Quett Masire of Botswana, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, and the Zimbabwean prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe.

Comrade Mugabe, who arrived in the northern Tanzanian town last night, is leading a high-powered delegation, which includes the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende. The meeting is also being attended by SWAPO of Namibia and the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] of South Africa.

The participants will discuss the liberation struggle in southern Africa with particular emphasis on the Namibian independence issue. Comrade dos Santos is expected to brief the summit on the latest security situation in Angola, following the recent visit to Frontline States by the American assistant secretary of African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

The Zambian leader will brief the delegates on the recent wave of violence in the copperbelt by South African backed bandits, in a bid to destabilize Zambia. A spokesman for the Zambian delegation told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation that racist South Africa is mounting pressure on Zambia to dissuade it from supporting SWAPO of Namibia and to accept a Namibian settlement proposal. The spokesman said Zambia has uncovered a link between the bandits and South Africa.

Dr Quett Masire is expected to brief the summit on South Africa's continued pressure on his government to sign a nonagression pact, similar to the Nkomati Accord between Pretoria and Maputo in March this year.

MOROCCO

Chamber of Representatives Discusses Saharan Issue

LD061848 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 6 Dec 84

[All personal and place names as received]

[Text] Rabat, Dec. 6 (MAP) — The Moroccan House of Representatives held Tuesday an extraordinary session devoted to the latest developments of the Sahara issue. During this session, adviser to the king, Ahmed Reda Guedira, who had led the Moroccan delegation to the United Nations fourth commission's debates on the Sahara reported on the works of the said commission and analyzed the significance and impact of its vote (see our bulletin dated December 5) [MAP editorial notation].

All the orators who took the floor afterwards on behalf of the political organizations represented within the Moroccan delegation to the UN 4th commission (decolonization committee) reiterated that the Sahara issue was the concern of all Moroccan citizens and that the Moroccan delegation had noted, through its contacts in New York, that Morocco has succeeded in convincing 70 countries to abstain during the vote on the Algerian draft resolution, breaking thus the consensus reached last year when the 4th commission endorsed an Algerian draft resolution a similar to the one tabled this year by this country. The orators also affirmed that the current stage constitutes a turning point which requires further mobilization to face any contingency.

Mr Ma El Ainine El Hamdati affirmed, on behalf of Saharan organizations and associations that the Saharan populations have been self-ruled for centuries as these populations have always been Moroccan. After he made a survey on the historical steps covered by Morocco's sacred cause and after he analyzed the impact of the UN 4th commission's vote, Mr El Hamdati outlined that it was high time to undertake an action in favor of the liberation of the Moroccan town of Tindouf occupied by Algeria and the southern Moroccan town of Lagouira, occupied by Mauritania, as well as the northern towns of Ceuta and Melilla, occupied by Spain. Mr El Hamdati recalled that Algeria was gathering in Tindouf a gang of mercenaries of various nationalities, including a minority of Moroccan citizens who are being detained there against their will.

Mr Zeroual Brika from the "Constitutional Union" (Liberal) on his part reviewed the different developments of the Sahara issue at international forums and outlined that Moroccan diplomacy should step up further efforts to explain the Moroccan dossier and inform foreign countries on the justness of Morocco's sacred cause. Stressing the necessity to strengthen the internal front, Mr Brika said his party puts at the disposal of the supreme leader of the country, King Hassan II, all its potentialities to safeguard national territorial integrity and liberate the Moroccan towns still under foreign rule such as Tindouf, Lagouira, and Sebta and Mellilia.

Mr Dey Ould Sidi Bab who took the floor on behalf of the National Rally of Independents (Centrist) underlined that if everything is well on the military and economic levels, much remains to be done in the areas of diplomacy and information.

A deputy from the Popular Movement (Authenticity) Takeou-Allah Ma El Ainine also stressed the necessity to defend, henceforth, the Sahara dossier before international institutions, in a more offensive way in order to confront the plots being hatched against the kingdom's territorial integrity.

After he noted the numerous contradictions of the Algerian draft resolution, Mr Ma El Ainine indicated that the vote of this resolution does not mean that the United Nations recognizes the ghostly "SADR" (self-proclaimed Saharan Republic).

Taking the floor on behalf of the Istiqlal Party (Egalitarian) Mohammed Larbi Messari said it was necessary to face the current situation with realism with a view to avoiding that the admission of the so-called "SADR" within the Organization of African Unity (OAU) leads to a process likely to isolate Morocco on the international scene. It is therefore necessary, he said, to act so that this admission do not become definitive, and this by asking the International Court of Justice, for example, to say whether this ghostly republic fills the conditions of a state. Besides, Mr Messari added, as the conflict is Algerian-Moroccan, Morocco should submit to the United Nations specialized committees the question of the aggressions perpetrated by Algeria which arms and trains the mercenaries against Morocco and detains as hostages a number of Moroccan citizens. It is also necessary, Mr Messari said, to coordinate the actions of diplomacy and information at the service of the national cause.

Deputy Moulay Ahmed Alaoui from the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (Social-Democrat) on his part outlined that Algeria has given the proof that it does not seek a peaceful settlement to the question. Algeria in fact seeks to occupy a part of the Moroccan territory, he said adding that Algeria's plans can only lead to a confrontation with the Moroccan people, especially as the latest preparations undertaken by Algeria give an idea about its warlike intentions. He then appealed on the Algerian people to realize the seriousness of the situation which will only compromise forever the aspirations of the peoples of the region to unity.

Dr Biadillah Ma El Ainine on his part evoked the general climate in which the vote of the 4th commission took place and made a historical survey on the evolution of the national cause stressing the economic and social development accomplished in the Moroccan Saharan provinces. He then urged Algerian leaders to avoid the escalation of the tension and indicated that the ongoing military preparations in Algeria are not of good omen.

Speaking on behalf of the Party for Progress and Socialism Moulay Smail Alaoui stressed the need for Morocco to remain attached to a peaceful settlement of the problem, while keeping however vigilant and ready to face any emergency. It is necessary, he outlined, to mobilize all means to explain the Moroccan dossier and urged the different political organizations to set up a joint platform of action in favor of the sacred cause.

Secretary General of the Organization for Democratic and Popular Action Mohammed Bensaid on his part noted the absence of Moroccan diplomacy in some parts of the world which enabled the enemies of our territorial integrity to propagate their thesis and harm thus the Kingdom's audience on the international level.

SUDAN

Nationals Released From Nile Boat Attack

EA062033 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The commander of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] Nile administrative area, Major Arok Thuon Arok, has confirmed the release of all the Sudanese his forces rescued at the weekend from the tugboat *Marrikh* after it had been hit and destroyed by the SPLA units. The commander of the SPLA forces in Jonglei said that the release of the Sudanese who were on board the *Marrikh* was the work of the SPLA and that it would be ridiculous for the Sudanese Army to claim they did it.

Major Arok has again renewed his previous warning that any attempt by the Sudan Government to send troops to the area to capture the foreign nationals now still with the SPLA will expose those foreign nationals to an imminent danger. In the event that Sudan Government tries to do that the blame for the harm to the foreign nationals will squarely rest in the shoulders of the Sudan Government, Major Arok stated.

On the other hand, Radio SPLA has been asked by Major Arok to relay SPLA's message to the authorities in Bor Town, in Jonglei Province, to receive the released Sudanese.

TUNISIA

Italy's Craxi Arrives, Makes Statement

LD061958 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The Italian prime minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, arrived this afternoon in Tunis on a 24-hour official visit to our country. He was welcomed at Tunis Carthage Airport at 1500 hours this afternoon by Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and interior minister; Beji Caid Essebi, foreign minister; Mrs. Fathia Mzali, minister of family and women's advancement; the Italian ambassador to Tunisia; and Ahmed Bennur, Tunisian ambassador to Italy. Mr Craxi was accompanied by his wife and a delegation including the ministers of foreign affairs, agriculture and the merchant marine. Following the flag salute accompanied by both countries' national anthems and reviewing a formation of the National Army, Mr Craxi shook hand with members of the government and the diplomatic corps, a number of ambassadors and the representative of the EEC in Tunis, and the members of the Italian Embassy in Tunis.

At the airport VIP hall, Mr Craxi expressed his happiness at being in Tunis on a friendly and working visit. He said that the bonds of friendship between Tunisia and the Italian Government and people are very strong, and that he personally has special friendly feelings towards Tunisia. He expressed his hopes that both sides would reach practical and positive results from their talks on bilateral cooperation and joint projects. In this regard Mr Craxi stressed that both the Tunisian and Italian delegations will discuss cooperation in the industrial, agricultural and food sectors, in addition to a number of political issues concerning Mediterranean countries.

The Italian prime minister was asked what Italy intends to give to Tunisia in aid, especially as it will be the chairman of the EEC starting next January. He explained that Italy's being EEC chairman for 6 months will provide an opportunity to discuss with Tunisia issues of concern in such a way to bring about their solution in an atmosphere of mutual friendship.

The Tunisian-Italian talks will start this evening between Mr Bettino Craxi and Mr Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and minister of interior in the government palace in Kasba.

Italian-Tunisian Talks Begin

LD070045 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Tunisian-Italian talks began this evening between Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and interior minister and the head of the Italian Government Bettino Craxi, who arrived on an official visit to Tunisia.

Mr Craxi went to the Government Palace in Casba where Mr Mzali received him and Foreign Minister Andreotti, as well as the ministers of Agriculture and Merchant Marine. The ambassadors of the two countries later joined them. On the Tunisian side were Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Lassad ben Osman, the minister of agriculture.

A more comprehensive working meeting was attended by the members of the Tunisian Government and the Italian delegation accompanying Mr Bettino Craxi as well as a number of Foreign Ministry officials in charge of foreign cooperation and senior officials of the Ministry of National Economy.

This evening Mr Mzali will give a dinner party in honor of Mr Craxi and his accompanying delegation at the Guest House in Carthage.

This afternoon the foreign minister, Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, reviewed bilateral relations during a meeting with his Italian counterpart, Mr Andreotti.

CAMEROON

Soviet Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

AB061705 Dakar PANA in French 1149 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Yaounde, 6 Dec (CAMNEWS/PANA) — On arrival in Yaounde on Wednesday, Charirov Midkhat Zakirovitch, the head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation said: "We follow with keen interest the economic, social, and cultural developments of Cameroon."

On their visit to Cameroon, the leader of the parliamentary delegation emphasized that it was with pleasure that the Supreme Soviet accepted the invitation extended to them as a sign of gratitude by President Paul Biya and the National Assembly.

Mr Midkhat also said he is convinced that the mission he is leading will contribute to the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the Cameroonian and Soviet peoples because they will be informed on the National Assembly activities and exchange views of common interest with Cameroonian parliamentarians. Finally, the head of the Soviet delegation said that he brought a "message of peace, friendship, and solidarity" from the supreme organ of Soviet parliament to the Cameroonian people.

After exchanging gifts at the National Assembly, the Soviet parliamentarians attended a gala night organized in their honor.

Biya Receives Delegation Head

AB071025 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Yesterday, President Paul Biya received in audience Charirov Midkhat Zakirovich, leader of the Soviet parliamentary delegation that has been visiting our country since Wednesday. After the audience, Mr Zakirovich told the press before the Unity Palace that he held very good talks with the head of state on future efforts to strengthen the friendship between our respective parliaments, parties, states, and peoples.

Japanese Aid Delegation Ends Working Visit

AB061654 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] A Japanese delegation has just ended its visit to our country. This mission, made up of experts of the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation, came to evaluate the possibilities for Japanese Government assistance to our country in the execution of an important agricultural project in the west of the country. The Japanese experts, who left Yaounde this morning, held several working sessions with some members of government.

CHAD

Cheysson Called 'Pro-Libyan,' Departure Welcomed

AB061345 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, Dec 6 (AFP) — Chad's national radio today welcomed the coming departure of Claude Cheysson as France's external relations minister in a broadcast seen as reflecting the Chadian Government's assessment of Mr Cheysson as pro-Libyan. It was to be hoped Mr Cheysson's replacement — who has not been named — would "not make the same mistakes as his predecessor," the radio said.

(French President Francois Mitterrand announced on Tuesday that Mr Cheysson would be taking up a post with the European Economic Commission in January. However, French officials have since made it clear that Mr Cheysson will be remaining at his post for the time being, and will be accompanying Mr Mitterrand on his African tour beginning on Saturday. French European Affairs Minister and government spokesman Roland Dumas has been widely tipped to succeed Mr Cheysson.)

The Chadian broadcast said Mr Cheysson had always wanted closer links between France and Libya and had favored negotiations with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. However, it was not possible to negotiate with "a madman," the radio added.

Chad says there are still Libyan troops in the north of the country, despite the agreement reached with France in September that both countries would pull out all their forces. France had been defending the regime of President Hissein Habre against Libyan-backed rebels in the north since August 1982. Mr Cheysson was one of the main authors of the withdrawal accord, which the radio called a "fools' agreement." It was a serious mistake to think that the Libyans would really pull out of Chad, the broadcast said.

Meanwhile, it was reported here that the government units facing the Libyan and opposition forces in the north of the country have been reinforced. Some 5,000 troops of the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) are now posted at less than 300 kilometers from the southernmost Libyan positions. FANT Commander in Chief Idriss Deby is currently touring advanced positions to deal with logistical problems.

ZAIRE

President Mobutu Reappoints Outgoing Executive Council

AB061815 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1742 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Dec (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, has decided to reappoint the entire outgoing Executive Council, well-informed sources have disclosed in Kinshasa.

The same sources stated that the secretaries of state for national economy and for mines have been promoted to head their departments, thus replacing the former holders, citizens Pay Pay and

Umba Kyamitala who have been appointed managing director of the General Quarries and Mines Commercial Company [Gecamines] and general manager of the Gecamines Holding Company, respectively.

The secretary of state for external trade, who was transferred to the Cipec [expansion unknown] to hold an important position, has not been replaced.

The team of the Executive Council, which has just been reappointed, had tendered its resignation last Friday to the head of state through the coordinator of the council, citizen Kengo Wa Dondo, in conformity with Article 98, Paragraph 3 of the Constitution, which stipulates that the first state commissioner and his Cabinet must resign each time the functions of the chairman of the MPR and president of the republic come to an end.

PRC Vice Premier Arrives for Mobutu Inauguration
AB061526 Dakar PANA in French 0935 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Dec (AZAP/PANA) — Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, who arrived in Kinshasa on Tuesday, stated that his Zairian visit will help to give a new impetus to the relations of cooperation between China and Zaire.

The Chinese vice premier will represent his country at President Mobutu's inauguration ceremony on Wednesday for a third round of 7-year term of office. The Chinese statesman justified his presence at the ceremony by the nature of the excellent relations existing between the Zairian and Chinese peoples, both in the political and economic fields. A new sugar complex, which is the fruit of cooperation between China and Zaire, was inaugurated last Wednesday in Yawenda-Lotokila (Haut Zaire Province), it will be recalled.

Kaunda Praises Mobutu's 'Philosophy of Authenticity'
AB061507 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] In reply to the speech of the founding chairman of the MPR [at the gala reception organized last night by President Mobutu], Zambian head of state Dr Kenneth Kaunda congratulated Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko for his philosophy of authenticity which, he said, teaches Zairians to have confidence in themselves and to accept their culture as an important thing. This philosophy, said the Zambian head of state, brought brotherly love to all the tribes and regions despite religious barriers and the color of the skin.

The Zambian head of state agreed with the marshal of Zaire when he called for the unity of the continent as well as of the entire world. You have offered us a solid foundation for unity, declared President Kenneth Kaunda. Finally, the Zambian head of state paid tribute to Mama Bobi Ladawa [President Mobutu's wife] for her support of her husband. Behind every successful man, there is a successful woman, said Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

Dos Santos Visits Mobutu, Later Talks to Press
AB061633 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The marshal of Zaire [President Mobutu] this morning received at Mont Ngaliema his Zambian counterpart, Kenneth Kaunda, and his Angolan counterpart, Eduardo dos Santos. Following this tripartite meeting, the Angolan head of state told Lumana Kapassa that their discussions concerned problems of common interest to the three countries.

[Begin recording] [Dos Santos] We discussed the cooperation existing between our three countries as well as other problems of common interest. We are committed to ensuring stability and peace in the region.

[Kapassa] Mr President, as far as problems of common interest are concerned, there is the problem of the railroad passing through your country which is of interest to Zaire. Everyone knows the troubled situation prevailing in Angola. Is there any chance of finally defeating the Angolan guerrillas or perhaps of finding a solution resulting from national reconciliation so that Zaire could benefit from this railroad?

[Dos Santos] Yes, we believe that a solution is still possible. Of course, any solution must take into account the interest of all parties, that is the interests of all the Angolan people and those of the other countries of the region. We are making efforts to ensure the functioning of the railroad. The neighboring countries (?making use) of the railroad must help us find a solution and place their resources at the service of the region's development.

[Kapassa] Has there been any contact between you and the guerrillas aimed at finding a negotiated solution?

[Dos Santos] No, there has been no contact. [passage indistinct]

[Kapassa] A military solution is now impossible, considering the relationship between the forces represented by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and those opposing you.

[Dos Santos] We believe that a military solution is not the only possible one. We had the problem of the MPLA [words indistinct] and, as you know, an adequate solution had been found for it.

[Kapassa] Mr President, there is a shameful blackmail — I do not think the term is exaggerated — as far as the situation between Angola and Namibia is concerned, and particularly as far as Namibia's independence is concerned. Do you think a solution is about to be found and when do you think Namibia's will achieve independence?

[Dos Santos] It is too early to say that a solution is imminent. Angola is playing a very important role and has presented some concrete proposals. We are waiting for the other interested parties to adopt a positive attitude so that the application of Resolution 435 may finally be accelerated.

[Kapassa] What is now Angola's position concerning the withdrawal of the Cuban troops?

[Dos Santos] As I have just said, we have made some proposals. We have found [words indistinct] to apply the four conditions we have laid down so that conditions can be created around Angola, which can enable us to progressively withdraw the Cuban forces.

[Kapassa] It seems that South Africa reproached you for revealing these proposals.

[Dos Santos] No, we were not the first to reveal them. As you know, the *WASHINGTON TIMES* was the first newspaper to publish very important portions of our (?proposals). We were therefore obliged to reveal (?all the proposals) in order to avoid confusion within the Angolan population and international public opinion.

[Kapassa] Mr President, the relations between Zaire and Angola are good, very good. How would you describe them?

[Dos Santos] The Zairian-Angolan relations are normal relations, which it is in our interest to develop. (?And these relations were the topic) of the discussions we have just had with President Mobutu. [end recording]

BENIN

Nigerian Envoy Received by Head of State

AB071030 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The head of state received a Nigerian delegation led by Air Commodore Koinyan, member of the Supreme Military Council, this morning. The delegation was accompanied to the meeting by the comrade minister of middle and higher education, acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Our brother Koinyan delivered a message from the Nigerian head of state to our great comrade in arms. Let us listen to what the leader of the Nigerian delegation said after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Koinyan in English followed by translation into French] As you are all aware, I brought a special message from my head of state to your head of state. Usually messages from one head of state to another are confidential, but I can say with full assurance that my head of state would very much want me to use this opportunity to convey not only to your head of state but to the entire people of this country our spirit of cooperation and brotherhood. We would very much want to see both countries make rapid progress, particulary on economic matters.

[Unidentified reporter in French followed by translation into English] As far as the good relationship existing between our two countries is concerned, could you please give us a sort of progress report, if I may say so, and in your view, how do you envisage the consolidation of such cooperation between our two countries?

[Koinyan] Well, essentially, apart from being extremely close — I mean we are next door neighbors — we will see that if we look at the distribution of resources in this world, the African Continent has a fair amount of these resources. Therefore one would like to see a situation in which we are able to convert these resources into the goods and services that we need; and to be able to do that, we do not really have to rely exclusively on the developed countries. We also should be able — using our own initiative, using our own resources and ingenuity — to do a lot for ourselves.

In short, one's message is that we should be a little bit more self-reliant. [end recording]

BURKINA

People's Tribunals End Sessions in Bobo Dioulasso

AB061658 Dakar PANA in French 1629 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, 5 Dec (AIB/PANA) — The People's Revolutionary Tribunals [TPR] of Burkina Faso, which have been in session since 2 December in Bobo Dioulasso, the country's second largest city, ended their proceedings on Tuesday.

Out of the 11 persons called before the bar, two were acquitted. The others were sentenced to prison terms varying from 1 to 7 years with fines ranging from one to several tens of million CFA. Four businessmen who bought quantities of fuel were forced to pay back to the state a sum of at least 3 million, representing the difference in price between the real value of the fuel diverted for their benefit and what they actually paid.

These TPR sessions are the sixth of their kind taking place in the Burkina economic capital. They resumed after a few months' break. Several persons who served in governments of previous regimes since 1978 have been tried by these TPR's.

GAMBIA

President Jawara Says SDAR Not Recognized

AB061752 Paris AFP in French 1018 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Banjul, 6 Dec (AFP) — Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara stated on Wednesday that the fact that Gambia will henceforth sit together with the SDAR at the OAU does not mean that the country has recognized the SDAR.

We do recognize the Saharan people's right to self-determination, but we cannot recognize the SDAR because it does not satisfy the conditions set by Article 4 of the OAU Charter (concerning the rules that apply to the sovereignty of states), the Gambian president said at a press conference in Banjul. In addition, he expressed the hope for a peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara conflict and assured that he would continue with his efforts in that direction.

Sir Dawda, who recently paid an official visit to Mauritania and Guinea-Bissau, further said that Gambia and Mauritania will soon negotiate on the drafts for the implementation of a treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1977.

The same type of treaty of friendship between Gambia and Guinea-Bissau is under review, he said.

Questioned on developments in the Senegambian Confederation (between Gambia and Senegal), President Jawara stated that there is progress in negotiations for the economic integration of the two countries, but that they take time because of the complexity of the problems.

GHANA

Rawlings Receives Message From Nigerian Leader

AB062343 Accra Domestic Service in English 2145 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] A member of Nigeria's Supreme Military Council, Air Commodore Lawrence Koinyan, has called for frequent consultations between African leaders to ensure better understanding of the continent's problems. Air Commodore Koinyan was speaking at the Castle Osu this evening after delivering a special message from the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, to the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

He stressed the need for African countries to pool their resources to bridge the communication gap and avoid a situation of having

to rely on the Western media for information on what is going on in neighboring countries. Air Commodore Koinyan and Flight Lt Rawlings held discussions on economic problems facing the two countries. The Nigerian envoy noted with satisfaction the way Ghana is tackling her problems, which he described as quite challenging. He said Nigeria has the advantage of learning from Ghana's experience. It has been great watching how you tackle your problems, trying to see that at least we do not make the same mistake twice, Air Commodore Koinyan said.

Replying, Flight Lt Rawlings said the problems facing the continent as a result of some of the [words indistinct] that have taken place. This has provided a basis for approaching and tackling the more major issues that have caused problems. Chairman Rawlings hoped Nigeria's economic situation would not deteriorate to the level at which Ghana's economy stands.

UK To Cancel Development Debts, Give More Aid
AB062010 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The visiting British minister for overseas development, Mr Timothy Raison, has announced that the British Government will cancel all Ghana's outstanding official debts under previous United Kingdom development loans amounting to 50 million pounds sterling.

This decision is subject to parliamentary approval which, Mr Raison said, he will seek at the earliest opportunity.

A statement issued by the British High Commission in Accra said this was announced by the minister at a meeting behind closed doors with the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] coordinating secretary, Mr P.V. Obeng; the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway; and the secretary for lands and natural resources, Mr Kwesi Renner.

Mr Raison also pledged new UK bilateral aid for Ghana in 1985. He said the program aid would amount to 7 million pounds and would again be directed to the Ghana Government priority sectors. There will also be a technical cooperation program of 2 million pounds for training purposes.

According to the statement, the minister also said the UK will make available 25 million pounds under an ECG [Export Credits Guarantee] line of credit, for which an agreement is being signed in London. This would provide for the import of British machinery, equipment, materials, vehicles, and spares needed in the economic recovery program.

A further ECG line of credit of 30 million pounds would help to co-finance the expansion project at the Ashanti gold fields being arranged by the international finance corporation.

He added that a team from the overseas development agency will be coming to Ghana in January 1985 to discuss details of the aid program, including possible assistance to the Korle-Bu and Kumasi medical schools. Mr Raison said the UK would also be glad to help improve training in public administration.

Paper on Arrests of Antiapartheid Demonstrators
AB061533 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* takes a look at the manifestations of solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa in the United States. The paper refers to the arrest of several black American leaders and some whites for demonstrating in front of the South African Embassy in the United States and the statement by Senator Edward Kennedy that the Reagan administration's South African policy is a political miscalculation.

The *GRAPHIC* says what these developments mean is that the apartheid regime may not find life as comfortable during Reagan's second term as it thought it would.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Independence Anniversary Address
AB062210 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 6 Dec 84

[President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's 6 December address to the nation on the eve of the country's 24th independence anniversary; place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] My dear countrymen, while we are going to celebrate our independence for the 24th time , I would like, first of all, to tell you the pride and the deep satisfaction I feel, from the bottom of my heart, in noting the wisdom and courage — I would even say the abnegation — that you have shown during a difficult year, above all, when the international economic situation did not improve and the drought rendered our common task even more difficult.

Thus, we experienced bad harvests, which heavily handicapped farmers and reduced our export capacity, while a great deficiency in water supply imposed power cuts that were disturbing your homes and had a dramatic effect on industries and some enterprises that depended on coldstores. This forced us to make new heavy sacrifices to strengthen our thermal power-generating capacity. All these resulted in the closing or the suspension of some enterprises and a slow-down of works of public interest, thus increasing the mass of unemployed.

To go through such a period of sacrifice without any serious social disturbances and safeguard the essentials of our productivity would seem to be a miracle if I did not know better the deep qualities of our people, their sense of realism, their capacity for adaptation, and their understanding of the circumstances which they have always demonstrated.

It is therefore with our heads up high that we face the future, while drawing from this difficult experience lessons that will render us stronger still and more determined to better organize the future. How does this future look?

Objectively, the political and economic environments of the Ivory Coast have not improved. One must frankly say it. Africa, ravaged by drought, is still divided. The Chadian and Western Saharan issues are still pending. Apartheid still persists. Namibia is still under subjugation. The world is still prone to violence, of which Mrs Gandhi's assassination is the latest evidence. The great powers, preoccupied by their arms race, measure their aid by trickles. No improvement has come about in the organization of commodity markets. The effects of the slight increase of these primary commodities are offset by the rise of the dollar and the increase in interest rates. We should therefore relentlessly continue our efforts to increase our own resources, diversify our production, especially agricultural production in order to ensure our self-sufficiency in food production and increase our export revenues, and conduct a strict and efficient management in order to avoid mistakes that are so costly to us. In short, we should persist in the path already indicated which enabled us to sail over the greatest tempest without any irreparable damage.

We must do that and more, especially now when favorable factors are emerging which can give us cause to hope for better times ahead. It will be disastrous to let the fruits perish by laxity, which so far has not been accepted and will not be tolerated.

First of all, the favorable rainfall in nearly all parts of the country can give us hope for a very good harvest, both in our export crops and our foodstuffs. Finally, we have been able to obtain a rescheduling of our foreign debts, thanks to the good reputation we have been able to maintain, and which has loosened the stranglehold that was stifling us. These positive aspects of our economy foreshadow a revival of our activities that will benefit everybody. Thus we can repay the domestic debts of the state which — we must confess — have largely contributed to the difficulties of enterprises to the extent of forcing some of them to file petitions for bankruptcy.

The reduction in the number of technical assistants and experts who, in any case, have honorably accomplished their mission — and I publicly pay them tribute — makes positions available for our nationals. This favorable prospect should, I repeat, encourage us to redouble our efforts and not to wait passively for everything to improve by itself.

This means that the war against absenteeism, indiscipline, business deals, corruption, and misappropriation of public funds must be vigorously pursued. It is necessary that we revive the plantations. We must strive for competitive outputs through the selection of seeds and plants. Take good care of the soil and store and market our products in a rationalized manner in order to get the agricultural sector out of its rut which, if allowed to continue, will make us lose our lead. We should prefer concrete actions to utopian inclinations. For this reason, the domestic atmosphere must remain serene. It is time for work, unity, and thinking. We are all instruments of, and therefore we are responsible for, our future. First of all, the politicians and the cadres must give examples of wisdom and devotion to public interests. You know, my task is very heavy. In fact, apart from the running of the affairs of the state which you have entrusted to me, I also take care of external matters, and this also needs constant vigilance if we are to preserve our independence and make the best use of it in order to make the voice of reason prevail.

As you must have noticed, we extended the circle of our friends without in any way renouncing those who have never failed us. In this dual role, which I cannot pursue alone, all alone, I have been assisted by dynamic and competent ministers who have justified my choices. I can also see a new generation of administrators, teachers, engineers, technicians, doctors, and officers coming up. They have been able to combine knowledge and the concern to do away with bad habits in order to serve the country to the best of their ability.

I was particularly pleased to note at all levels, even among the most humble peasants, that a spirit of national feeling and a sense of belonging to a community — whose life depends on the good health of each unit — have emerged. May God help us to continue together, and in an exemplary manner, our progress which was slowed down for a while — a situation which we faced painfully but courageously — in order to ensure the revival of progress and development. Long live the Ivory Coast!

Country Seen as 'Oasis of Social Peace'

AB061532 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 6 Dec 84 pp 1, 32

[Editorial: "Stability and Peace"]

[Text] Twenty-four years of independence! And 24 years of a difficult march on the path of progress, but a march in stability and peace. While awaiting the more complete balance-sheet to be presented undoubtedly by the president of the republic, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, I am thinking in all humility about these years of sovereignty and especially the year about to end; I believe that this peace and stability are our most precious achievements.

Although the present "unfortunate situation" has reduced the financial resources of each of us and consequently those of the state which has therefore been unable to implement all its projects; although this crisis has compelled the state to close down many public enterprises, to reduce its lavish gifts (free housing, scholarships, and free health care) and to insist that civil servants who reach retirement age should be retired and so on, and although the state has been compelled to become more rigorous in the management of its properties, launching a campaign for the purging of morals and behaviors and insisting more on merit and personal effort, it is still a fact that despite this very serious crisis and the resulting drastic measures, the Ivorians unanimously appreciate their enjoyment of the climate of peace engendered by the political stability.

There is no civil war in this country. There are no armed clashes between ethnic groups. There are no oppressive measures nor pogroms against any class of the society. We also have no conflict with the neighboring countries. This external success is due to our country's policy of dialogue and its respect for the sovereignty of other nations; this policy is supported by a policy of active cooperation and solidarity.

Inside the country — and all Ivorians know it — there is no mystery about the freedoms being enjoyed by the citizens, and this enables the Ivory Coast to avoid the black list of Amnesty

International. The country, which was an economic oasis at the time of abundance, has more than ever remained a land of welcome. At this time when Africa is being torn apart by wars of expansion and ambition and is being depopulated because of the cruel pangs of famine and misery, is it not exceptional that Ivory Coast should be able to remain an oasis of social peace and preserve its values of hospitality and solidarity?

It is certain that this climate and these values are responsible for the serenity demonstrated by the people throughout this 24th year of independence which the president had said would be very difficult for each of us. It has been a difficult year, to be sure. However, our confidence in the quality of our leaders, especially our determination to stop wasting and destroying our socioeconomic gains, and the progress recognized by all our fellow countrymen have been even greater, as has been our desire to forge ahead in the strengthening of justice, stability, and peace.

NIGER

Kountche Receives Netherlands Secretary of State

AB061734 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The head of state, General Seyni Kountche, this morning received Willem van Eekelen, Netherlands secretary of state for foreign affairs.

After holding talks with President Seyni Kountche, Mr van Eekelen told the press that the purpose of his visit was, in the first place, to strengthen the bonds of cooperation between the two countries. He then talked about other issues he discussed with the head of state:

[Begin recording] [Van Eekelen] In the first place, I have come here to strengthen relations between our two countries.

This is the first time a Netherlands minister has been able to visit Niger and this is to show that we are greatly interested in the considerable effort being made by Niger itself for its development, a development to which we want to contribute further. First, we discussed issues relating to assistance to development and, secondly, issues relating to the situation in Africa as a whole.

[Unidentified reporter] Your visit to Niger will last 4 days. How will you utilize those 4 days toward strengthening these bonds of cooperation?

[Van Eekelen] Yesterday we went to Kolo to visit our technical assistants working on projects there. Today we will go to Baleyara to see efforts being made to fight the drought and I think that concerning especially off-season crops, the Netherlands can help the farmers in their efforts.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, what sectors are benefiting from Dutch-Niger cooperation?

[Van Eekelen] There are two main sectors, first agriculture and gardening, and second, public health and professional training. [end recording]

Libyan Foreign Secretary Arrives in Niamey

AB070810 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Mr al-Turayki, Libyan secretary for foreign liaison, arrived in Niamey last night and was received at the airport by his Niger counterpart, Ide Oumarou.

Meets With Oumarou

LD062139 Tripoli JANA in English 1746 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Niamey, 14 Rabi Awal, 6 Dec, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A meeting was held this afternoon in Niamey between secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki and Niger's Minister of Foreign Affairs Ide Oumarou. The meeting discussed promotion of bilateral relations, developments in the African Continent and matters of mutual interests. Earlier, this morning Dr al-Turayki arrived in Niamey at the beginning of a tour to a number of African countries during which he is scheduled to hold talks on African and international issues.

NIGERIA

Ghana, Togo, Benin Leaders To Meet With Buhari

AB061649 Lagos NAN in English 1500 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Lagos, Dec 6 (NAN) — Three African heads of state are expected in Lagos on Sunday for a one-day meeting with their Nigerian counterpart, according to a programme released by Dodan Barracks today.

They are Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings of Ghana, President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo, and President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin Republic. The programme said that the three leaders would be received on arrival by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari. Later that day, Maj Gen Buhari will treat his guests to a state dinner.

On Monday, the four heads of state will confer at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs on economic problems and the security of the subregion. Later in the day, the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, will preside over a meeting of ministers of the four countries. The programme said that the heads of state were expected to sign a joint communique and a treaty before the visitors leave for home that day.

TOGO

PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Arrives in Lome

AB061528 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] A six-member PRC delegation led by Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun arrived in Lome late this morning. The Chinese delegation was welcomed by Moussa Barque, member of the Political Bureau and minister of equipment, mines, posts, and telecommunications. The delegation is visiting our country

within the framework of the good relations existing between Togo and the PRC.

Attends Dinner

AB070945 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and members of his delegation, who arrived in Lome yesterday, in the evening attended a dinner hosted at the 2 February Hotel on behalf of the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally. President Eyadema was represented at the banquet by a member of the Political Bureau, Moussa Barque, minister of equipment, mines, posts, and telecommunications.

In a toast on behalf of the head of state, Minister Barque welcomed the Chinese guests, whose visit, he said, reflected the excellent relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Togo and the PRC. The head of state's representative praised the Chinese people for their perseverance, courage, and hard work, noting that they have succeeded in overcoming many obstacles.

Speaking of Togo-PRC bilateral cooperation, the minister expressed satisfaction with the identity of views between the peoples and governments of their two countries, adding that bilateral cooperation has been strengthened and increased. Chinese experts have contributed to the development of rice production in our country and the construction of the Kossa Dam on the Zio River, thus joining efforts with the Togolese people in their struggle for self-sufficiency in food production.

In reply, the PRC vice premier thanked President Eyadema and his government for the warm reception and hospitality accorded him and his delegation. He praised the Togolese people's courage, dynamism, and painstaking efforts under the enlightened leadership of General Eyadema for their economic and political development after achieving national unity.

Nigerian Envoy Delivers Buhari Message to Eyadema

AB070935 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] I have just conveyed to President Eyadema a message from his brother and friend, President Buhari, to commend the Togolese head of state on his efforts in the interest of the entire West African subregion. This statement was made to the press yesterday afternoon by Nigerian Air Commodore Koinyan following his meeting with President Eyadema in Lome.

The Nigerian Army officer, who delivered a message from Nigerian President Buhari to his Togolese counterpart General Eyadema, was leading a four-member delegation.

ANGOLA

Lara: Relations With Portugal 'Slipping'

MB070823 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Lucio Lara, organizing secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, told the Portuguese News Agency [ANOP] in Bissau today that the deterioration of relations between Angola and Portugal is against the interests of the two peoples. There is no doubt whatever, he added, that the relations between the two countries are deteriorating, despite the wholehearted goodwill of some Portuguese and Angolan authorities.

Lucio Lara, who left the Guinean capital for Luanda today after attending as a guest of honor the international seminar on the personality of Amilcar Cabral, stressed that although Angola has a great deal of respect for Portugal, there are Portuguese people with positions of responsibility who, in one way or the other, continually support the armed puppet gangsters fighting our people in Angola.

It is obvious to us, Comrade Lucio Lara said, that we must respect, as is always stressed in Portugal, the constitutional freedoms and the democracy that have been attained after fascism. But some Portuguese officials do not realize that there are limits.

Lucio Lara said the recent replacement of Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge was a purely internal problem of the Angolan government, although it had caused speculation in some of the Portuguese press. Ministers do not remain in their posts forever and sometimes a reshuffle is needed in order to improve a government, the Angolan official added, stressing that some of the Portuguese press are always speculating about events in Angola.

On the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States, the Angolan official told ANOP in Bissau that he did not think that the matter had been decided, although it had been discussed at the talks between the two governments.

On South Africa's intention to revive principles like linkage [preceding word in English], Lucio Lara said that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' letter to the UN secretary general had clearly presented a relevant, valid, and coherent platform for the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola.

The member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau also accused South Africa of failing to implement the Lusaka Accord by not totally withdrawing its troops from the southern region of Angola under the pretext that SWAPO is still operating there. Comrade Lucio Lara added that Angola will continue to fight its enemies even if they masquerade as Angolans. The truth of the matter is that they are part of the South African strategy against Angola and Mozambique.

Further on Interview

PA061600 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1214 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Lisbon, 6 Dec (EFE) — Lucio Lara, leader of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, — which is the Angolan Government movement and the only legal one — has said that the strained relations between Angola and Portugal go against the interests of the two peoples. In an interview granted in Bissau to the Portuguese news agency, ANGOP, Lara acknowledged that "the relations between the two countries have entered a process of deterioration, despite all the good will of some Portuguese and Angolan Government authorities."

The MPLA leader confirmed the existence of contacts between the governments of Luanda and Washington with a view to establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. He said that UNITA is being supported as always by South Africa and he accused it of using "scorched earth" tactics in its attacks against the civilian population.

In his opinion, this strategy is being directed by Pretoria, which is seeking in this manner to force the Angolan people to yield to South African interests in view of the economic difficulties that it causes.

Lucio Lara stressed: "We are at war, but we cannot, nonetheless, discard opportunities to find paths for a peaceful solution." Furthermore, he accused South Africa of setting the withdrawal of Cuban troops as a condition for the independence of Namibia, a theory, which, in his opinion, has been abandoned by the United States.

Meanwhile, Angolan Energy and Petroleum Minister Pedro Van Dunen acknowledged that there might be a vacuum in Portuguese-Angolan relations and said that Brazil might be an alternative for Portugal in the event Portuguese-Angolan relations worsen.

Van Dunen termed "positive" the cooperation with Brazil in the fields of energy and petroleum and said that this cooperation will be strengthened in the coming years. However, he noted: "For the moment we do not intend to substitute Brazilian cooperation for Portuguese technical cooperation."

Energy Minister Discusses Cooperation With Brazil

MB051409 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Pedro van Dunem, the minister of petroleum and energy and chairman of the Angolan-Brazilian joint commission, this morning held a press conference in Luanda to clarify a number of questions, particularly with regard to reports on possibly replacing Portuguese cooperation with Brazilian cooperation. Pedro van Dunem also discussed the Capanda hydroelectrical project and the current level — in general terms — of our relationship with Brazil. With regard to the announced replacement of Portuguese cooperation with Brazilian cooperation, he made a point of clarifying with precision the real context of the problem.

[Begin Van Dunem recording] The Angolan state's decision to [words indistinct] from our sector, our ministry, with regard to replacing Portuguese cooperation with Brazilian cooperation. Very simply, as you comrades know, we have lately experienced difficulties in all forms of relations between Angola and Portugal. These relations have seriously affected our cooperation, and those of us who work in the energy sector have felt this situation in particular, as there is no cooperation with Portugal in this very important field.

Considering that this abnormal situation in our relations with Portugal could lead to a vacuum [words indistinct], and we are attempting to prevent an eventual situation in which we would be faced with a slowing down of our sector's development because eventually Portuguese cooperation could shrink to levels unacceptable to us.

In addition, because of the strengthening of our ongoing relationship with the Federative Republic of Brazil, which also extends to the petroleum and energy sector, we found that Brazil can be an alternative to Portuguese cooperation should our concerns materialize. Thus, we have in no way provided for replacing Portuguese cooperation with Brazilian cooperation. To put it simply, we found that the strengthening of relations with Brazil, the increase of cooperation with Brazil, and the subsequent reduction of cooperation with Portugal could make Brazil an alternative to Portugal. [end recording]

The minister of petroleum and energy next spoke on the Capanda hydroelectric project.

[Begin Van Dunem recording] Well, Capanda is an hydroelectric dam on the Cuanza River aimed at normalizing the river's flow. This will permit the more efficient use of its capacity and will permit the construction of an hydroelectric power plant projected to produce 520 megawatts of electricity.

According to the contract signed a few days ago, which was followed by long discussions among the parties involved, and since the Council of Ministers has approved it, we are now ready to begin the construction of this important project — I should say that this is the greatest project ever to be built in our country — and we think that within the next 3 or 4 months we may begin the first stages of this project.

We think that the machinery will first begin turning in 1991, or thereabouts, and the complex may be completed within 90 months of its commencement. Considering that this is a very big and important project, it will play a fundamental role in the economic and social development of our country. Its total cost is expected to be about $750 million to $800 million, which will be subject to many adjustments. At the moment we have not yet studied the organizational aspects necessary to actually begin construction. Therefore, at the moment, we are not in a position to state whether or not there will be unexpected problems until the first stone is laid. Only at a more advanced stage will we be able to define the project's construction program. [end recording]

Other issues regarding the Capanda project were discussed by Pedro van Dunem this morning, namely the project's philosophy. On this issue, the Angolan official explained in detail the reasons and objectives behind its construction.

Later, the chairman of the Angolan-Brazilian joint commission for economic cooperation reviewed our economic, trade, and other relations with Brazil.

[Begin Van Dunem recording] With regard to cooperation with Brazil, as you comrades are aware, we held the first session of the joint commission for economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the Federative Republic of Brazil in 1982. That commission was set up by a general cooperation accord signed in Angola in 1980.

Subsequently, we have seen a constant growth in economic relations, trade exchanges, and cooperative relations between Brazil and Angola. This year's assessment of the progress of projects adopted during the last session in Luanda shows a constant increase in relations, and we have noted with satisfaction that the projects decided on are being carried out.

Thus we are able to say that in all fields — trade exchanges, technical cooperation, culture, and sports — cooperation has been very fruitful. We go so far as to think next year's assessment will produce even more positive aspects [words indistinct] [word indistinct] because [words indistinct] we have been well exploiting Brazil's possibilities and capabilities. Thus, we felt Brazil and Angola have many similarities, such as large forests and the fact that (?we are) both developing Third World countries. Brazil's experiences must therefore be useful. They in fact have proven very useful in our cooperation and have justified these [word indistinct] of cooperation.

Brazil is a country that buys oil from the People's Republic of Angola and, in general, the oil-consuming countries have and will normally have a negative trade balance with the country from which they are buying oil. This is to a greater or lesser extent also our case. Our petroleum sales to Brazil slightly exceed the volume of our imports from Brazil. However, this situation will change once the Capanda is begun. [words indistinct]

Chinese Vice Minister Arrives in Luanda

MB061631 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Zheng Tuobin, Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, arrived in Luanda last night for a visit to last approximately 1 week to the People's Republic of Angola within the context of strengthening relations in the field of economic relations and trade between the two countries.

Today, the Chinese official began his official visit by holding meetings with Ismael Gaspar Martins and Lopo do Nascimento, ministers of foreign trade and planning respectively. Zheng Tuobin will shortly hold contacts with other Angolan officials and visit various economic installations in Luanda and elsewhere in the country in order to familiarize himself with the Angolan reality in the field of economic development, particulary in the industrial sector.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Government has sent the Angolan Government a major consignment of cereals as food assistance. The consignment consists of 1,000 metric tons of wheat, which are on board a Chinese ship that has been at Luanda port since 15 November. This will officially be delivered to our authorities shortly. The gift, we recall, was announced in Beijing during a visit of the Angolan minister of foreign trade to Beijing.

MOZAMBIQUE

Sao Tome Defense Minister Tours Country

MB061513 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Infantry Major Oscar Augiar Sacramento de Souza, Sao Tome and Principe's minister of defense and national security, yesterday flew to Nampula Province, continuing his visit to Mozambique. From Nampula, the Sao Tome minister will go to Cabo Delgado Province and then Tete Province. Yesterday, before leaving for Nampula, the Sao Tome minister visited Maputo's Museum of the Revolution, where he saw exhibitions of various historical phases of our country's revolutionary process.

SOUTH AFRICA

Kennedy, Jackson Trips to RSA Draw Controversy

'Strains' Over Jackson Trip

MB061550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1537 GMT 6 Dec 84

[By Liz Van Den Nieuwenhof]

[Text] New York, Dec 6, SAPA — Strains were today reported developing in the black-led anti-apartheid protest movement in America — and they appear to center on the Reverend Jesse Jackson. Newspaper reports say that some organizers of the protest movement now sweeping the United States are "luke warm" toward Mr Jackson's proposed visit to South Africa next month.

"There is suspicion that once he gets over there, they (the South Africans) will release the (jailed) labor leaders to him in an attempt to try to undermine our movement," *THE NEW YORK TIMES* reported one prominent black leader as saying. Curiously, Mr Jackson, normally so vociferous in his condemnations of South Africa, has played almost no part in the current wave of protests. Clearly irked by the reports of opposition to his trip to South Africa today, he said: "If it is the judgment of the collective leadership that I should not go, then I will not go."

U.S. 'Leftwinger' Visits 'Fashionable'

LD062254 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] We comment on the Senator Edward Kennedy and Jesse Jackson visits:

It appears to have become fashionable now for the more leftwing inside America to regard a trip to South Africa as the ultimate ego trip, an excellent exercise in image building. So it is that South Africans are to be treated next year to visits by none other than American civil rights leader, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, and Senator Edward Kennedy, one of America's most active opponents of South Africa. Obviously these two gentlemen will be coming out to South Africa with preconceived ideas of the country and their visits are designed for one purpose only: to give credibility to their views, because they will grandly claim that they have had firsthand experience of the South African situation.

The claim is obviously ridiculous. Tens of thousands of people who have visited South Africa with open minds and who have examined the situation closely have left our shores with only one credible remark: Your situation, they almost invariably exclaim, is extremely complex; I have no idea how you are going to resolve it. This type of forthright honesty cannot be expected from Reverend Jesse Jackson and Senator Edward Kennedy.

They are coming to South Africa with preconceived ideas of a right-less, starvation-ridden black proletariat without prospects of improvement through education or material advancement, and maintained by deliberate state policy in a condition of permanent servitude. The only purpose of their visit will be to gather whatever flimsy evidence there is to substantiate these beliefs, exaggerate this evidence out of all proportion to reality, and thus enhance their reputations among left wing elements at home.

The question must arise: Why, if these two gentlemen are so concerned about human rights, they do not visit Ethiopia at this time? There 6 million people are starving and persistent reports from reliable sources indicate that the Ethiopian Government is deliberately withholding aid food provided by the West to starve out its political opponents in the provinces of Tigre and Eritrea. Certainly no such crisis (?or) flagrant violation of human rights exists in South Africa.

In a similar vein, why no Jesse Jackson and Senator Kennedy in Zimbabwe, where the most vile atrocities are being perpetrated against the Matabele people by the government forces of Mr Robert Mugabe? The simple answer to these questions is that Mr Jackson and Senator Edward Kennedy would not be allowed into those countries to thus criticize their governments. South Africa allows them to visit this country, hardly the action of an oppressive regime which feels it has something to hide.

'No Illusions' About Visits

MB070833 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] South Africans are under no illusions about what to expect when Senator Edward Kennedy and Rev Jesse Jackson visit the country in January. Both their own previous statements and South Africa's past experiences with similar personalites, leave little doubt that seeking factual perspectives will not be on their

agenda. Their purpose is quite simply to give authenticity back home to their caricature of South Africa.

Still, they will have to excel themselves to match up to British Labor parliamentarian Donald Anderson who succeeded in returning to Britain after a recent visit with views even more outrageous than on his arrival. Mr Anderson's claim to be on a fact-finding mission turned out to mean an avid hunt for whatever tidbits of fact or gossip might confirm his opinions. He spoke only to radicals, except when he was addressing news conferences. One of his favorite themes concerned the total lack of freedom, a theme he propounded endlessly at news conferences arranged by the supposed victims, for journalists representing the freest press in Africa.

The Kennedy-Jackson visit comes at a time when the propaganda campaign is growing and placing increasing pressure on the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement. Appropriately, Senator Kennedy was invited by Bishop Tutu and Rev Alan Boesak, both of whom are serving with distinction in the vilification campaign.

The senator is one of America's best known politicians, the darling of the media in that country, and a rousing orator. Addressing a banquet in New York a fortnight ago, he made no bones about his militant attitude to South Africa. After a reference to the famine in Ethiopia, he turned to what he described as the no less paralyzing famine of the spirit in South Africa. He believed his brother, Robert, who visited this country in the sixties, would want to know from the victims — not the practitioners — of apartheid, whether anything at all had changed since then.

As for Mr Jackson, he has already demonstrated that his prejudices are impervious to whatever he may encounter. Much of a short visit to South Africa 5 years ago was devoted to characteristically impassioned denunciations of the evils of the terrorist dictatorship running the country. The style of his bid for the American presidential nomination was similar. South Africa had the most brutal racist regime on earth, and American countries had to be prevented from making profits from slave labor.

Nevertheless, however dubious the motives might be, however damaging the intentions, there could be no question of refusing entry visas to the two men. Such an action would have done South Africa, with its democratic traditions and the efforts that are underway to widen the base of political representation, far greater damage. But the country should know what it is letting itself in for.

Further Reportage on Effects of U.S. Demonstrations

Demonstrations 'Could Bring Change'

MB061920 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Chester Crocker says anti-apartheid demonstrations in the United States could help bring about change in South Africa. In a television interview, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs has said the fact that Americans are demonstrating is helpful in getting across the message that the United States supports pressures for change inside South Africa.

Crocker, the architect of the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement with Pretoria, said despite its opposition to apartheid, the ability of the United States to bring about change is limited. Meanwhile, civil rights leader Jesse Jackson has said the South African Government's decision to grant him a visa to visit the country is proof of the success of the American anti-apartheid demonstrations.

Reagan To Meet Tutu

MB061558 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1549 GMT 6 Dec 84

[By Liz Van Den Nieuwenhof]

[Text] New York, Dec 6, SAPA — On the eve of the White House meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Bishop Desmond Tutu, American officials insist that neither that encounter, nor the wave of anti-apartheid demonstrations now sweeping America will change the administrations policy of "constructive engagement" on South Africa.

Mr Reagan is expected to see Bishop Tutu tomorrow morning. He will be accompanied at the meeting by the vice-president, Mr George Bush and the secretary of state, Mr George Shultz.

Sources close to Bishop Tutu say that he will, once more, be arguing that the administration should abandon "constructive engagement" in favor of a policy of measured confrontation with the republic. He has, in the weeks since he was awarded the Noble Peace Prize, articulated this view day after day, and is regarded as a major factor in the upsurge of anti-apartheid militancy throughout the United States.

However, highly-placed White House sources said today that while the President is likely to listen with interest to the bishop's representations, he is certain to be equally forthright in expressing his view that "constructive engagement" has borne fruit, and that the policy should continue.

President Reagan is, however, likely to reiterate, once more, his administration's opposition to apartheid and racial discrimination in all its forms, and to tell Bishop Tutu that he is as anxious as anyone to see meaningful change in South Africa. White House sources say, however, that Mr Reagan is also likely to express a cynical view of the current anti-apartheid demonstrations sweeping the United States.

These demonstrations are getting huge media coverage, and it is being suggested that, because of them, the administration is now under intense pressure to change its policy on South Africa.

However, White House officials take a contrary view, and this was reflected today in the influential *NEW YORK TIMES*. Clearly concurring in a widely held assessment that the protest movement is, as much as anything, founded in the political emasculation of the black caucus in America that was implicit in the result of the presidential election, *THE NEW YORK*

TIMES quoted an administration official as saying that leaders of the current demonstrations are not addressing issues of importance to American blacks.

The official said: "The real losers in this are the people in the black community who need help. While the real meat of the nation is being cut in discussions now (a reference to current discussion on spending cuts to deal with the nations huge budget deficit), I don't see them beating a path to the various departments and agencies so that what is to the Capitol Hill is something that their black constituents can live with." [sentence as received]

That view is one that is emblematic of the view of neutral South African analysts in America: the black caucus, by mounting the current wave of anti-apartheid demonstrations, is as much as anything seeking to restore some of the unity of purpose that was so roundly defeated in the election.

"Look, the reality is that these demonstrations are much less about South Africa's loathsome ideology than about the problems that exist within the American black caucus," one such analyst said today. The nuances in all this are probably difficult for people back in South Africa to understand....but that's the reality."

Meanwhile, *THE NEW YORK TIMES* today also quotes Mr Walter Fauntroy, the District of Columbia's delegate to Congress and one of the first to be arrested at the South African Embassy in Washington, as saying that while he wanted to get arrested, he did not expect it, and he was "pleasantly surprised" when it happened.

Mr Fauntroy said the strategy of the organizers of the protest movement was to continue the demonstrations in Washington and in cities with South African consulates. Later, he said, they hope to conduct mass demonstrations in cities without such facilities and then to focus on companies that do business with the republic.

Mr Randall Robinson, another leading organizer, said he had opted for the sit-in as a "dramatic response" to events in South Africa. The administrations policy of "constructive engagement" was also a spur, he said.

Meanwhile, a top *NEW YORK TIMES* columnist, Anthony Lewis, wrote today that "something surprising and fundamental is happening here in regard to South Africa. Americans in significant numbers have begun to notice the evil of South African racism. They have begun to feel a responsibility for helping to bring its cruelty to an end, and there is reason to believe those feelings are not a passing phenomenon — that they are going to last and grow in intensity."

Mr Lewis contends that the changes that have occurred in South Africa have occurred only because of outside pressure. "Sports are to some degree desegregated because of the world boycott of South African temas, for example. Without pressure from abroad, nothing will change in South Africa," Lewis writes.

Anti-RSA Protests Criticized

MB070550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] An influential New York newspaper and the chairman of General Motors have criticized protests against South African consulates in the United States and calls for American disinvestment from South Africa.

The *WALL STREET JOURNAL* says in an editorial that it would be naive to think the growing protest at South Africa's American consulates were solely designed to persuade the country to alter its apartheid policy. The newspaper says even the members of the Free South Africa Movement have admitted that the protests are as much a protest against the reelection of President Ronald Reagan. In its editorial, the *WALL STREET JOURNAL* goes on to say that America should seek an even closer relationship with South Africa in the light of the new constitution.

In Detroit, the chairman of General Motors, Mr Roger Smith, says the current movement in the United States to force corporations to withdraw from South Africa in protest against apartheid was misguided. He said he was concerned about the campaign because many opponents of apartheid failed to distinguish between companies trying to improve the situation in South Africa and those that were not.

More U.S. Protesters Arrested

MB070616 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Reports from Washington say another 19 Americans have been arrested in nationwide protests against apartheid. Among them were two children of the late Senator Robert Kennedy, and the wife of a civil rights leader, Rev Jesse Jackson. Mr Jackson is due to visit South Africa next year. In a statement issued in the American capital, he said he would seek the release of imprisoned labor and anti-apartheid leaders during his trip to South Africa from 4 to 12 January.

A spokesman for President Ronald Reagan says the American leader is looking forward to a meeting with Bishop Desmond Tutu later today. Mr Robert Sims says President Reagan wanted to give Bishop Tutu an accurate understanding of the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement.

News of the meeting comes amid reports that 35 conservative Republican congressmen have joined the protest against South Africa's internal policies. The congressmen said in a statement released in Washington that unless the South African authorities demostrated a sense of urgency about putting an end to apartheid, they would support the curtailment of American investments in South Africa, and the organization of diplomatic and economic sanctions.

Four Members of Solidarity Party Resign

MB070555 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Four members of the Solidarity Party in the House of Delegates have resigned from the party. They are Dr (D. Kadir), the member of parliament for Montford, Mr (Sobaya Colocopin) of Central Rand, Mr (Logan Chetty) of Chatsworth, and Mr (N.E. Khan) of Isipingo.

The four men have indicated that they will remain in the Indian chamber as independents. Our Durban news staff report that the men appear to have become disillusioned with the Solidarity executive but remain sympathetic towards the leader of the party, Dr J.N. Reddy. The resignations give the National People's Party a majority of eight over the official opposition in the House.

Soweto Mayor Shocked at Murder of Official

MB061739 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The mayor of Soweto, Mr Ephraim Tsabalala, says his council is deeply shocked at the murder early this morning of the chairman of the council's Management Committee, Mr Edward Manyosi. Mr Manyosi was killed when four shots were fired at the car in which he was traveling.

Mr Tsabalala's term of office as mayor ended yesterday but it was decided today to postpone the election of a new mayor until Monday. During the past week, most Soweto councillors had said that they would support the candidature of Mr Manyosi for mayor.

Bishops Conference Report Alleges Police Brutality

MB061221 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference has released a report on police action in Vaal townships in the past 3 months. As Zahed Cachalia reports, the conference alleges widespread police brutality.

[Cachalia] The allegations of police brutality appear in affidavits and statements made by residents of the affected townships. The conference says the overwhelming impression created by the statements is that police behavior in the townships, in its words, resembled that of an occupying foreign army controlling enemy territory by force without regard to the civilian population and without regard for the law.

The Catholic Bishops' Conference estimates that at least 150 people have been killed in the past 3 months, when as they put it, police used firearms without provocation on occasion and frequently indiscriminately. There have also been widespread reports of indiscriminate and excessive beatings, and several statements are quoted. The conference also says that the allegations in their possession describe events which left the impression that police may have participated in looting and damaging shops in Sebokeng early in September.

It has also been alleged that police raped two girls in the back of a Hippo [police vehicle] late last month. The Catholic Bishops' Conference has called for an immediate inquiry into the police conduct in the township during the unrest and say appropriate disciplinary action is needed as a remedy to assuage the legacy of bitterness that these incidents have left behind.

[Announcer] Police have declined to comment on the contents of the report. A police official told Capital that if sufficient evidence was produced, certain police officers could face charges.

Police React To Report

MB070922 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The Southern Africa Catholic Bishops' Conference says in a report released in Pretoria that the exploitation of unrest in black townships by people or groups for their own criminal ends cannot justify unwarranted or unlawful conduct by the police. The report says the police played a provocative role in the unrest in black townships in the past few months, and accuses them of wanton violence. The report goes on to say, instead of being accepted as protectors of the people, the police are now regarded by many people in black townships as disturbers of the peace and perpetrators of violent crime.

The report says that one of the reasons for the 2-day stay-away from work early last month was the massive presence of police in townships, and that the stay-away had had greater support in the areas where there had been more police activity.

Reacting to the report, the South African police said it was regrettable that the report did not condemn or even mention the extensive damage, which ran into millions of dollars, victimization, intimidation, and brutal murder of innocent people by callous and lawless rioters. The police said it was strange that a responsible body, such as the Bishops' Conference had resorted to collecting, collating, and publishing its report without consulting the police.

Commentary Discusses 'Urbanization Strategy'

MB060840 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Dec 84 p 10

[Article by Herman Giliomee: "Urbanisation Strategy to Replace Influx Control..."]

[Text] There has been considerable speculation about the Government's declared policy to replace influx control with a black urbanisation strategy and to provide for black participation in metropolitan government. In a series of interviews I have recently conducted with senior people in Government, the broad outlines emerged of the revised Government thinking on urban blacks.

The Government has finally accepted that influx control in its present form is undesirable and that black urbanisation is inevitable and to be welcomed.

It is, however, still committed to important aspects of its old policy.

Black urbanisation cannot occur "as desired" but must take place in an "orderly fashion" and fulfil "an economic function".

New housing and infrastructure will be provided as much as possible in the homelands so that urbanisation could take place there. This is seen as an acceptable substitute for influx control.

Of the expected 10 to 15 million Africans who will urbanise over the next 15 years, the majority is expected to settle in homeland cities. Uncontroled squatting in white areas is still looked upon with disfavour. The Government is still intent on clearing a palace like Crossroads, near Cape Town, in the course of 1985.

At recent academic conferences, scholars have suggested that South Africa tackle the problem of rapid black population growth by encouraging black settlement on white farms.

This option has not yet been considered by Government and there is strong opposition to the idea of a return to squatting or labor tenancy on white farms.

Although there is increasing sensitivity on the issue of black resettlement, the Government intends to continue cleaning "uneconomic" or "badly situated" black spots.

The controversial removal of the KwaNgema and Driefontein near Piet Retief will go ahead.

There are also new elements in the urbanisation policy.

Firstly, the Government has abandoned the policy of freezing black townships within 70km of a homeland and removing people to that particular homeland.

The existing freeze on several of such townships has already been lifted and the Government fully accepts that the old policy was not economically or politically feasible.

This is a welcome change, and it is to be hoped that the on-going removals from several Free State and Transvaal towns will now be stopped.

Secondly, the Government wants to base future influx control squarely on the twin principals of approved housing and employment.

It is prepared to relax influx control somewhat by lowering the standards of housing through permitting site-and-service schemes and the self-financing of housing by means of seat equity.

Some officials and advisers also speak of a lowering of the standards of employment to include those out side the formal sector.

How these broad principles will be implemented is still being debated and much will depend on how much land for township development is made available.

There is some talk in Pretoria of two new Sowetos currently being planned, but senior politicians remain tightlipped about this possibility which will, in any event, require the backing of the Transvaal caucus.

Thirdly, the Government wants to depoliticise passes.

Instead of passes blacks will be issued with a document which will be identical with that carried by whites, colored people and Indians.

The hope is that this uniform identity document will be seen as "establishing a persons's identity rather than being an instrument for policing influx".

Whether blacks will appreciate this fine distinction remains to be seen, but there is a belief that this new document will help to present influx control in a more favorable light, both locally and abroad.

In general, this policy is an improvement on the system that prevailed before the Riekert Report.

At the same time it is far removed from the Grosskopf recommendations supported by big business, which would have made it possible for blacks to stake a claim to urban residence rights after a reasonably short period.

As regards black local authorities, the Government feels it unnecessary to embark on a profound rethink as a result of the recent riots, the mass action against 27 of the 39 Vaal Triangle councillors and subsequent resignation of several black mayors.

It accepts some of the blame, especially in it not providing for a proper financial base for these authorities before they were introduced (which led to the disastrous raising of rents of the Vaal Triangle councils).

Nevertheless, the black local authorities are largely seen as experiencing growing-pains, which will subside once they acquire a sounder financial base and are fitted into a wider Government structure.

In an important shift, the Government has come round to the view that black local authorities should be included with the white, Colored and Indian local authorities in the proposed new regional service councils.

The familiar distinction between own and general affairs will prevail.

Own affairs will be handled by the relevant "ethnic" city councils.

At the same time, white, Colored, Indian and black local authorities will come together in regional service councils to co-ordinate the supply of services — such as water, electricity and sewerage — to municipalities in a particular metropolitan area.

These regional service councils will formally set the rate for tarriffs and taxes within a particular region and this revenue will in turn be distributed among the respective local authorities.

Underlying this are two somewhat hidden principles.

On the one hand, the Government want to phase out as soon as possible the current subsidies on housing and transport. On the other hand, local government will primarily be financed by revenue raised through indirect means.

Most important of these will be the new employment tax. It will be presented as a tax on business, but in reality business will only be the collection agents and it will be the consumer who will in fact be paying the new taxes.

On the question of how urban blacks could be fitted into a new national political dispensation, little progress has been made.

The old view that these blacks have to exercise their rights via the homelands is being abandoned.

There is a strong tendency to consider blacks with urban residence rights (the so-called Section Ten people) as a distinct political category entitled to special political rights.

The Government obviously wants to incorporate only a limited number of "insiders"; however, the recent Vaal Triangle riots have shown how vulnerable those blacks are who are deemed to receive special favors from the system.

In conclusion, it appears as if the Government intends to lower the influx control barriers somewhat, but not substantially so.

It will attempt to sanitise passes and it hopes to overcome the legitimacy crisis surrounding black local authorities by placing them on a more sound financial footing and fitting them into an over-arching metropolitan system of government.

No substantial progress appears to have been made on the issue of black political rights on a national level.

Time will tell whether these adaptations will defuse the issue of influx control and begin to meet urban black political aspirations.

The general prognosis does not seem to be particularly promising. Perhaps one should, during the festive season, reflect on a thought expressed by the incomparable C w de Kiewiet.

In 1941 he wrote in his "*A History of South Africa*": "It is not given to any people, however wise or rich, to extricate itself simply from the disorders and maladjustments that history has produced in its midst".

Government Confirms Talks With Mozambique, Renamo
MB070532 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed to the South African Broadcasting Corporation that separate high-level talks have been in progress with the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance Movement [Renamo] for the past few days. He said that at this stage, no further details could be given.

Commentary on Withdrawal of Shackleton Aircraft
MB060920 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "The Withdrawal of South Africa's Shackleton Aircraft"]

[Text] After 28 years of patrolling the Cape sea route, South Africa's fleet of 6 Shackleton aircraft have been withdrawn from service, and have now literally become museum pieces. Because of the international arms embargo against the country, there will be no replacements for the Shackletons, which means that South Africa's surveillance and air-sea rescue capability will be severely curtailed.

South Africa's position has always been that the country ought to be able to acquire the maritime equipment it needs to defend the Cape sea route. While individual naval experts and other authorities abroad support this view, Western governments apparently have little appreciation of the fact that stability in the southern African region, access to its raw materials, and protection of the lines of communication which South Africa commands, are of vital importance to the free world.

The West's withholding of maritime equipment to South Africa has been criticized by many strategists, among them Captain John Moore, editor of *Jane's Fighting Ships*. He maintains that peacetime surveillance of the Soviet Navy is of prime importance, and aircraft surveillance is the most cost-effective way of doing it.

Over the past few years, there has been a significant increase in Soviet involvement in the Indian Ocean, which, in 1980, was described by the former chief of operations of the American Navy, Admiral Dunbar, as the most critical arena in the international power struggle.

Inhabitants of the once-peaceful Seychelles have become aware of increasing Soviet military and naval activity. Two batteries of Soviet rockets and a number of surface-to-air missiles have been installed on the main island of Mahe. In addition, there are a large number of North Korean military advisors on the island. This underlines the vulnerability of Sub-Saharan Africa to the involvement of the superpowers in this part of the world and the Indian Ocean.

With its surveillance and monitoring capability, South Africa has, up to now, played an important role in communications in

the Southern Hemisphere. Because of the short-sightedness of Western governments, this is no longer the case, and its maritime activities will be restricted to the defense of its own coastline and harbors.

SWAZILAND

Msibi Accuses RSA Businessmen of Evading Taxes

MB061004 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] A member of the Swaziland Supreme Council of State, Dr George Msibi, has accused some South African businessmen of using Swaziland business addresses to conduct business with Mozambique without contributing anything to the Swaziland economy.

Dr Msibi accused some foreign businessmen of evading the payment of tax to the Swazi Government, and said that many of them registered a company in Swaziland in order to raise money through local banks. He said some of these businessmen then brought in their own people from outside to fill all the executive and high positions in the companies, leaving only menial jobs for the local people.

Dr Msibi said that Swaziland's Law Review and Development Commission, along with the government, was examining the situation, and that there were plans to introduce changes in the country's company laws accordingly.

ZIMBABWE

Romania Pledges Support Against Apartheid, Zionism

MB061234 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Romania has reiterated its unwavering support for and solidarity with forces fighting against imperialism, Zionism, and apartheid. The pledge was made by the Romanian ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Gheorghe Badrus, at a news conference in Harare today. He called on the Pretoria regime to end its policy of racial segregation in South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia.

Stronger Iraqi Ties Urged at Envoy's Farewell

MB070644 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The acting minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, has called on Iraq and Zimbabwe to support liberation movements in southern Africa and the Middle East. Comrade Mumbengegwi, who was speaking in Harare last night at a reception held in honor of the outgoing Iraq ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr (Ja'far al Ala-Eid), also called for stronger ties between Zimbabwe and Iraq. He said both countries should support liberation movements and rally behind the force of the UN Resolution 435. Comrade Mumbengegwi said the resolution should be devoid of any linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to the granting of independence to Namibia.